

CITY OF COVENTRY.



# Annual Report

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.. ON ..

The Health of the City

.. BY ..

E. H. SNELL, M.D., B.Sc., Lond.,

OF THE MIDDLE TEMPLE, BARRISTER-AT-LAW

*Diplomate in Public Health of the University of Cambridge; Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh; Fellow of the Royal Sanitary Institute, the Royal Institute of Public Health, and of the Royal Society of Medicine;  
Past President of the Midland Branch of the Society of Medical Officers of Health; Member of the Royal College of Surgeons.*

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1924.

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Coventry :

CURTIS AND BRAMISH, LTD., PRINTERS, HERTFORD STREET.

## PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF.

Medical Officer of Health	-	<sup>1</sup> E. H. SNELL, M.D., D.P.H.	
Tuberculosis Officer	-	<sup>1</sup> J. McG. WILLIAMS, M.D., D.P.H.	} Jointly for Coventry and Warwick- shire.
Assistant Tuberculosis Officers	- -	<sup>1</sup> { R. FRENCH, M.B., B.CH., B.A. CAMB., D.P.H. <sup>1</sup> R. J. CYRIAX, M.D. BRUX., D.P.H.	
Medical Supt. (Memorial Sanatorium)		{ F. R. G. HEAF, B.A., M.D.	
Asst. Medical Officer do.		{ R. A. CUNNINGHAM- McNAIR, M.B., B.CH.	
Public Analysts	- -	{ A. BOSTOCK HILL, M.D., D.P.H. W. T. RIGBY, F.I.C.	} Part time.
Veterinary Inspector	-	WILLIAM DALE, M.R.C.V.S. (Part time).	
Chief Sanitary Inspector	-	W. H. CLARKE.*	
Deputy Chief Inspector	-	W. MARTIN.*	
Sanitary Inspectors	- -	{ W. BEAUMONT.*    Miss CHURCHILL.* T. F. ROBERTS.*	
Assistants	- - -	{ T. BARTLETT.* (Resigned 5th April, 1924.) R. M. TURNER.* (Appointed 1st July, 1924.) T. J. MOORE.* (Appointed 16th June, 1924.) T. A. FOX.* (Appointed 11th March, 1925.)	
Supt. Health Visitor	-	<sup>1</sup> Miss S. G. BARRATT.* † ‡ § a	
Health Visitors	<sup>1</sup> - -	{ Miss L. CURETON. § a * Miss R. WARD. § a * Miss A. G. PUDGE. † § Miss E. R. SAUL.* § a Miss G. A. SAUL, B.A., Lond. † §	
Assistant Health Visitors	<sup>1</sup>	{ Mrs. F. A. GEORGE. a § (Appointed 1st July, 1924.) Miss W. F. CLEVERLEY. b § † (Appointed 20th Oct., 1924.)	
Health Visitors' Assistants		{ <sup>1</sup> Miss V. M. PHILLIPS. <sup>1</sup> Miss E. W. ROGERS.	
Tuberculosis Visitor (Jointly for Coventry and War- wickshire)	- - -	{ <sup>1</sup> Mrs. A. SHAW. § a	

*PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF—continued.*

Senior Clerk	-	-	-	W. STORER.
Statistical Clerk	-	-	-	<sup>1</sup> J. H. GRANT.
Junior Clerks	-	-	-	{ Miss G. HARVEY. Miss D. JOHNSON.
Disinfecter and Motor Driver				R. W. ELMORE.

The Officers before whose names the mark <sup>1</sup> appears are those towards whose salaries a contribution has been made from Exchequer funds.

\* Inspector's Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute.

† Health Visitor's Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute.

‡ Inspector's Certificate of Sanitary Inspectors' Examination Board.

§ Certificate of Central Midwives Board.

|| Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute for Inspecting Meat and other foods.

¶ Three years general trained nurse.

<sup>a</sup> Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute for Maternity and Child Welfare Workers.

<sup>b</sup> Certificate under the Board of Education (Health Visitors Training) Regulations, 1919.

## PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

MR. ALDERMAN A. J. MAKEPEACE, J.P., L.D.S., *Chairman.*

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THE DEPUTY MAYOR (MR. ALDERMAN W. H. GRANT, J.P.)

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MISS COUNCILLOR A. ARNOLD.

MR. COUNCILLOR A. H. BARNACLE, O.B.E.

MR. COUNCILLOR F. A. COLLINGTON, M.R.C.S.

MR. COUNCILLOR T. E. FRISWELL.

MR. COUNCILLOR F. J. HANSON.

MR. COUNCILLOR W. IVENS.

MR. COUNCILLOR H. MANDER.

. . . . .

And with the addition of MRS. H. A. COLLINGTON,  
(The Maternity and Child Welfare Committee).

## REPRESENTATIVES ON THE WARWICK- SHIRE AND COVENTRY JOINT COMMITTEE FOR TUBERCULOSIS.

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THE MAYOR (MR. ALDERMAN F. SNAPE, J.P.)  
MR. ALDERMAN T. A. B. SODEN, J.P., M.R.C.S.  
MR. ALDERMAN A. J. MAKEPEACE, J.P., L.D.S.  
MR. COUNCILLOR A. H. BARNACLE, O.B.E.  
MR. COUNCILLOR F. A. COLLINGTON, M.R.C.S.  
MR. COUNCILLOR T. E. FRISWELL.  
MR. COUNCILLOR W. IVENS.

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## REPRESENTATIVES ON THE GENERAL COMMITTEE OF THE COVENTRY AND WARWICKSHIRE HOSPITAL.

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MR. ALDERMAN T. A. B. SODEN, J.P., M.R.C.S.  
MR. COUNCILLOR T. E. FRISWELL.

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MR. COUNCILLOR A. H. BARNACLE, O.B.E.  
MR. COUNCILLOR F. A. COLLINGTON, M.R.C.S.  
MR. COUNCILLOR W. IVENS.

## CITY HOSPITAL OFFICERS.

Matron - - - - Miss M. DAVIDSON.  
Medical Superintendent - - E. H. SNELL, M.D.

## OFFENSIVE TRADES SUB-COMMITTEE.

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MR. ALDERMAN T. A. B. SODEN, J.P., M.R.C.S.

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THE MAYOR (MR. ALDERMAN F. SNAPE, J.P.)

MR. COUNCILLOR T. E. FRISWELL.

MR. COUNCILLOR F. J. HANSON.

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MISS COUNCILLOR A. ARNOLD.

MR. COUNCILLOR A. H. BARNACLE, O.B.E.

MR. COUNCILLOR T. E. FRISWELL.

MR. COUNCILLOR W. IVENS.

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## MENTAL DEFICIENCY COMMITTEE.

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THE MAYOR (MR. ALDERMAN F. SNAPE, J.P.)

MR. ALDERMAN T. A. B. SODEN, J.P., M.R.C.S.

MR. COUNCILLOR H. S. ARMISHAW.

MR. COUNCILLOR C. PAYNE.

MRS. S. A. GRIFFITHS, M.B.E., J.P.

*Coventry was constituted a separate County by Charter of Henry VI., 1451.*

*Incorporated with the County of Warwick, 1842.*

*Constituted a County Borough, 1888.*

### General Statistics.

Area in acres	...	...	...	...	4,147
Population (Census, 1921)	...	...	...	...	128,157
Population (estimated, 1924)	..	...	...	...	132,000
Density of population (1924)	...	...	...	...	31·8 per acre
Number of inhabited houses (1921)	28,355	...	...	(1924)	29,685
Average number of persons to each occupied house	...	...	...	...	4·4
Rateable Value of City (Dec., 1924)	...	...	...	...	£578,080
Sum represented by a penny rate (Dec., 1924)	...	...	...	...	£2,140

### Summary of Vital Statistics.

The principal features of the vital statistics for the year are as follows :—

Estimated Population, 1924	...	...	...	132,000
Birth Rate	...	...	...	16·0
Marriage Rate	...	...	...	17·5
Recorded Death Rate	...	...	...	9·6
Infantile Death Rate per 1,000 Births	...	...	...	79·5
Death Rate from principal Infectious Diseases	...	...	...	0·19
Respiratory Death Rate	...	...	...	1·55
Phthisis Death Rate	...	...	...	0·90
Death Rate from other forms of Tuberculosis	...	...	...	0·21
Death Rate from Cancer	...	...	...	1·12

# CITY OF COVENTRY.

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## Fiftieth Annual Report

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

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To the Right Worshipful the Mayor, Aldermen  
and Councillors of the City of Coventry.

MR. MAYOR, MADAME, AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour of submitting to you the fiftieth Annual Report—the twenty-eighth that I have presented—concerning the vital statistics and general sanitary condition of your City.

The outstanding features of the vital statistics for the past year were that the Birth Rate has reached a lower figure than the record touched in 1923; the general Death Rate (9.6), although low, was not so low as in two previous years (1919 and 1923); while the Infantile Mortality Rate was higher than it had been in several previous years, and for the first time for eighteen years was actually higher than that for the country generally (v. page 26).

The year was notable in that we had a visitation of the outbreak of the mild form of Small Pox that has been prevalent in several provincial areas during the past three or four years. No case of this disease had been notified in this City since 1910.

In this, the fiftieth report, it may be of interest to give a few of the principal statistics for 1875, and to extract certain of the

more important statements made in the reports of that year. In the first place, the figures for 1875 and 1924 are shewn in juxtaposition.

	1875	1924
Population .. .. .	40,000	132,000
No. of births registered .. .. .	1,368	2,113
BIRTH RATE .. .. .	34.2	16.0
No. of deaths registered .. .. .	858	1,275
DEATH RATE .. .. .	21.4	9.6
No. of deaths from Infectious Diseases :—		
Diarrhœa .. .. .	61	16
Scarlet Fever .. .. .	16	1
Whooping Cough .. .. .	16	15
Diphtheria .. .. .	7	8
Puerperal Fever .. .. .	5	2
Typhoid Fever .. .. .	4	—
Typhus Fever .. .. .	4	—
English Cholera .. .. .	1	—
Measles .. .. .	—	1
Various Fevers .. .. .	5	—
Zymotic death rate .. .. .	2.8	0.19
No. of deaths of Infants under 1 year .. .. .	260	168
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 births .. .. .	190	79.5

It will be seen that in 1875, of the children born, 19% or approximately one-fifth, died under 1 year of age, and that practically one-third of the deaths in that year were of children under 1. The contrast in the number of deaths from infectious diseases is striking, in spite of the fact that the City is now more than three times as populous as it was in 1875.

In considering the contrast between these figures it must be borne in mind that the notification of infectious diseases was not compulsory in 1875.

In commenting on these figures for 1875, Dr. Fenton, my predecessor, states :—“ Typhoid and typhus fevers have been more prevalent than is usual in Coventry, but the fatality from these maladies has been small. The most urgent of the sanitary defects requiring to be dealt with is the consumption of impure water, more especially by the working class, though not all confined to them. Many cases of disease, such as diarrhœa and typhoid fever, are produced in this way. Having spent much time of late in analysing the water drawn from suspected sources throughout the City, I find that a large number of the wells supply water totally unfit for human consumption. The remedy for this is

simple. Our public supply, which is of an extremely pure character, should be substituted in all cases where the local well water is bad; but I regret to have to report that many property owners object to this course, notwithstanding the fatal consequences which follow the neglect of it, and I believe we shall require your earnest support in order to meet the difficulty."

Discussing the number of infant deaths from diarrhoea, he submits that this points to something wrong in the nursing, feeding of, and immediate attention to the children, and these are causes of disease over which the Sanitary Authority can exercise but little control. They are always to be found in manufacturing towns owing to the mothers going to work during the day and leaving their children to look after themselves, and their infants to the care of children or others who are incompetent to attend to them.

Much might be done to prevent this state of things by establishing in convenient positions throughout the City nurseries, where mothers could leave their infants in charge of competent persons during working hours.

A further feature to which attention was directed was the fact that ashpits and cesspools during the latter half of the year had been emptied at regular intervals by the Corporation scavengers. The advantage of this, as compared with the former custom of allowing the refuse and filth to accumulate for years, is particularly stressed, as also is the fact that in many instances pigs had to be removed owing to the offensive state in which they were kept.

\* \* \* \* \*

In the direction of street widening the Corporation has commenced a scheme for widening certain existing streets and laying out new ones in the congested centre of the City; the preparation of a town planning scheme is also now in hand; and the further development of the Radford housing estate is proceeding slowly but surely.

The prospect of the coming into force of certain regulations under the Public Health (Regulations as to Food) Act of 1907, in relation to the supervision and control of the slaughtering, handling, and transport of meat, and in regard to the prohibition of preservatives in foods (with certain exceptions) has given rise to some apprehension amongst traders, but from the point of view of social hygiene their advent is to the good.

## I. NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

### POPULATION.

The estimate adopted for the mid-year population of 1924 was 132,000.

### PHYSICAL FEATURES OF THE CITY AND DISTRICT.

This subject was dealt with at length in the report for 1919 (*q.v.*).

### Meteorology.

Meteorological observations are made daily at the City Hospital, and posted at St. Mary's Hall. Monthly records of them are forwarded to the Meteorological Department of the Air Ministry, and published by that Office in the monthly weather reports.

The relationship existing between the death rate and the temperature, and the humidity of the atmosphere, is graphically represented in the curves on the plate on the opposite page.

The summary of the meteorological observations taken during the year is given on page 15.

The highest temperature readings recorded during the year were :—In the shade, 85.9° F. on July 12th; one foot below the surface of the ground, 65.2° F. on July 13th; and four feet below the surface, 57.2° F. on August 19th.

Freezing point or below was recorded in the screen on 55 days during the year, distributed as follows :—

January	8	April	9
February	12	November	4
March	21	December	1

\* Rain fell on 191 days, and the total fall recorded in the year was 31.96 inches. This was 4.47 inches more than that recorded in 1923, and was well above the average for the preceding thirty-two years.

The greatest fall in any twenty-four hours from 9 a.m., was 1.51 inches, and this amount was recorded on May 31st.

The daily records of rainfall are given on page 12.

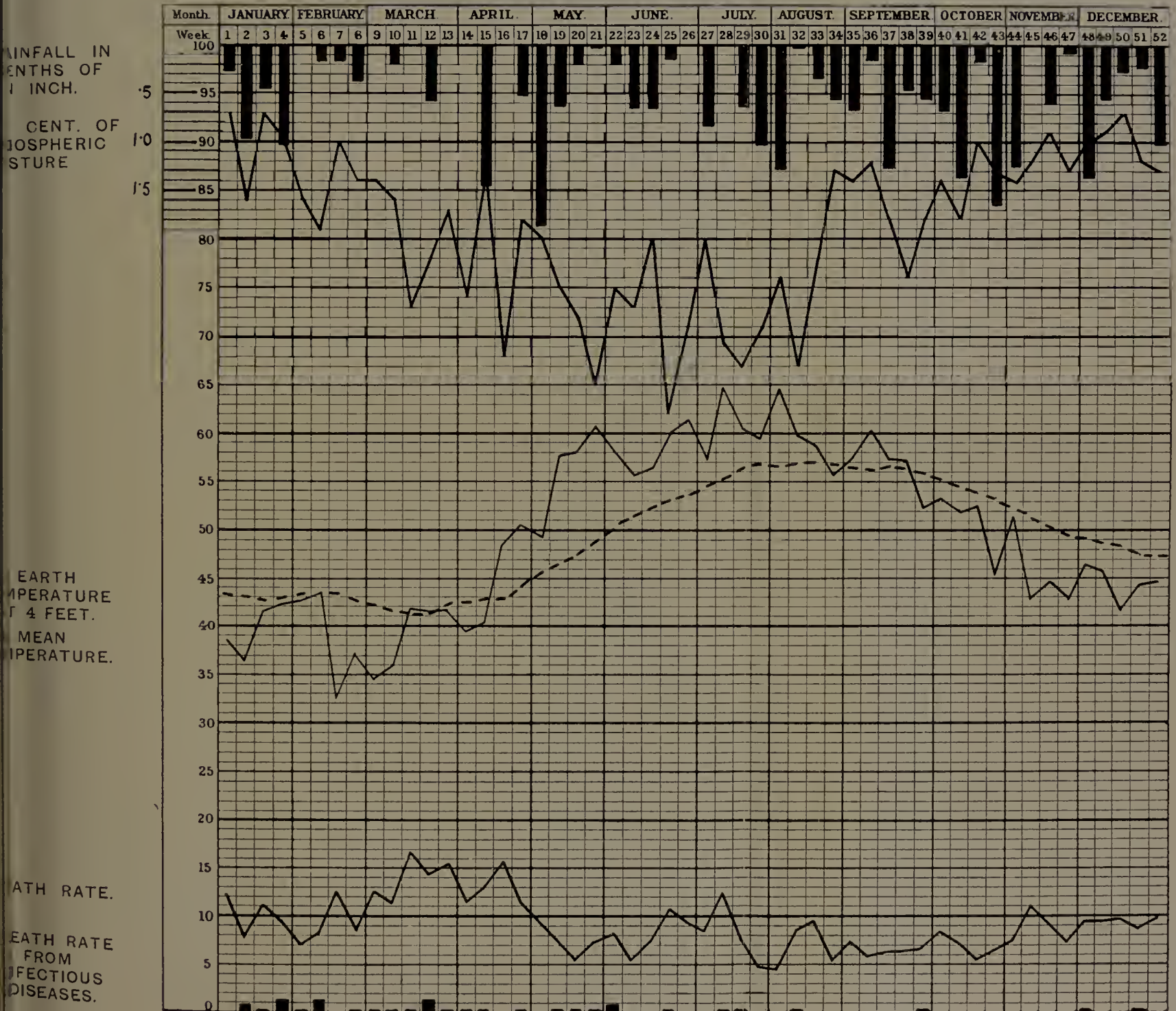
The automatic rain gauge recorded 27.17 inches during the year.

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\* A rain day is one upon which .01 ins. or more of rain falls.

# CITY OF COVENTRY, 1924.

## CHART ILLUSTRATING THE RELATION BETWEEN THE DEATH RATES AND PRINCIPAL METEOROLOGICAL CONDITIONS.





The average rainfall for the Midland Counties, as recorded by the Meteorological Office, was 33.51 in 1924.

Below is given the total amount of bright sunshine recorded during each of the past seventeen years by the two sunshine recorders in use; the Campbell-Stokes instrument is the only one recognised by the Meteorological Office.

It may be of interest to note that since 1892, when the records of this station commence, in two years only—1903 and 1912—has a heavier rainfall been recorded locally than in 1924. The heavy rain in May was without precedent for that month in the past 32 years.

A further outstanding feature is shewn in the cloud observations, where March is the least cloudy month of the year.

Year.	Campbell-Stokes' Sunshine Recorder	Jordan's Sunshine Recorder.
	Hours.	Hours.
1907	1354	1197
1908	1406	1220
1909	1478	1249
1910	1312	1104
1911	1555	1446
1912	1125	1094
1913	1169	1107
1914	1452	1315
1915	1463	1260
1916	1220	1121
1917	1326	1312
1918	1310	1310
1919	1321	1349
1920	1110	1183
1921	1530	1475
1922	1293	1120
1923	1260	1205
1924	1246	1225

A Meteorological Station has now existed at the City Hospital for thirty-three years. The records give data for calculating the "mean" monthly temperatures over this period of time. These are as follows :—

January	.. 38.7°	July	... 61.4°
February	.. 39.3°	August	60.4°
March	.. 42.1°	September	.. 56.1°
April	... 46.7°	October	.. 49.3°
May	... 53.1°	November	... 42.7°
June	... 58.2°	December	... 40.1°

The warmest day in the year was July 12th, and the coldest February 13th.

## RAINFALL.

Date.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov	Dec.
	in.	in.	in.	in.	in	in.	in.	in	in.	in.	in.	in.
1	'01		'02		'20	'39	'11	'71	..	..	'24	'07
2	'08	..	'05	..	'07	'28	'04	'04	..	..	..	'03
3	..	..	'13	..	..	'02	'35	'14	..	..	..	..
4	..	..	..	..	..	'30	'21	..	..	..	..	'36
5	..	'14	'04	..	..	..	'08	..	..	'08	..	'05
6	..	..	..	..	'03	..	'02	'08	'05	'11	..	..
7	'01		..	..	'13	'05	..	..	'11	'09	..	..
8	'04	..	..	..	'15	..	..	..	'22	'07	..	..
9	'12	'03	..	..	'01	'16	..	..	'53	'06	..	..
10	'09	'02	..	'57	'33	'33	..	..	..	'02	..	..
11	'35	..	..	'37	'17	'07	.	..	..	'01	'53	..
12	'15	'02	..	..	'02	'08	..	'03	'05	..	'02	..
13	'20	..	..	'49	..	..	..	..	'48	'01	'04	'24
14	'01	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	'01	'02
15	..	'12	..	..	..	'01	..	'02	'05	..	..	'19
16	'01	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	'03	..	..	'01
17	'15	'01	..	..	..	'10	'44	'07	'04	..	..	..
18	'13	'02	..	..	'12	'01	'12	'11	..	'15	'03	..
19	'02	..	..	..	'16	..	..	'04	'15	'01	'02	'01
20	'13	..	..	..	'67	..	'09	'04	'15	'05	..	.
21	'39	..	'03	..	'37	'02	'13	'13	'06	'08	..	..
22	'35	..	'42	'02	'01	..	..	'09	'09	'01	'03	'11
23	'02	..	'13	'13	'15	..	'004	'09	..	..	'01	'26
24	'29	'35	..	'09	'11	..	'02	'07	'08	..	'01	'02
25	'01	'01	..	'02	'17	..	'33	'01	'35	'01	'10	'02
26	'01	..	..	'24	..	..	'10	..	'02	'48	'39	'35
27	..	'01	..	'36	..	..	'46	'01	..	'28	'07	'24
28	..	..	..	'59	..	..	'31	'28	..	..	'24	..
29	..	'02	..	'27	'04	..	.	'23	..	'63	'37	'09
30	..	..	..	'43	'32	..	'09	'13	'59	'09	'15	'42
31	..	..	..	..	'51	..	..	'02	..	..	..	'17
Totals	2'57	0'75	0'82	3'58	4'74	1'82	2'904	2'57	3'05	4'24	2'26	2'66
No. of Rain Days.	21	11	7	12	20	13	17	21	17	18	16	18

Total Rainfall for Year = 31'96 inches: No. of Rain Days 191.  
 '01. ins. of rain = a rain day.

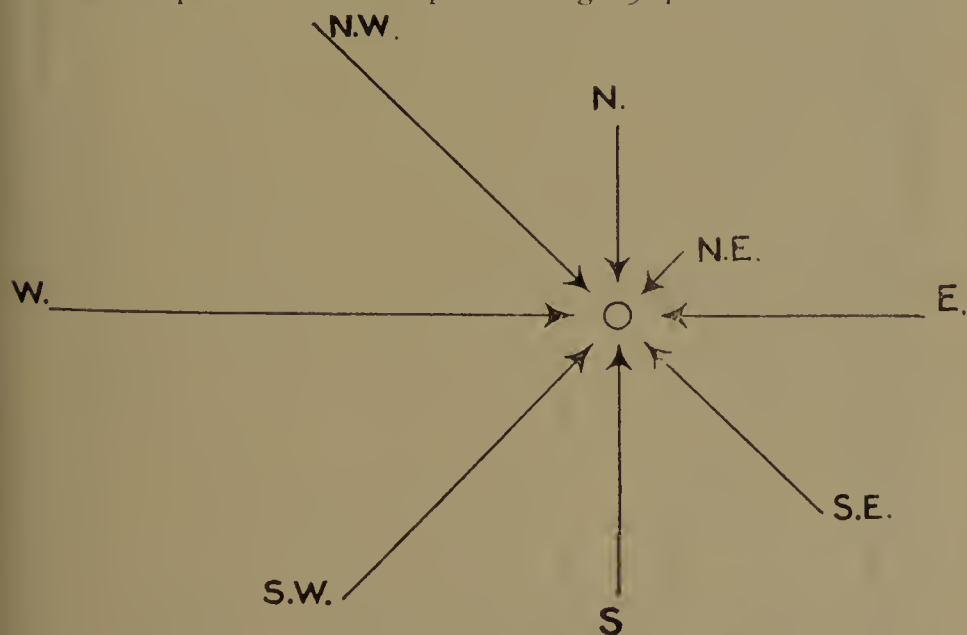
## RAINFALL AT DIFFERENT LOCAL STATIONS, 1924.

				City Hospital.	Pumping Station, Whitley.
January	..	..	..	2'57	2'59
February	..	..	..	0'75	0'55
March	..	..	..	0'82	0'74
April..	..	..	..	3'58	3'04
May ..	..	..	..	4'74	3'50
June ..	..	..	..	1'82	3'00
July ..	..	..	..	2'90	2'62
August	..	..	..	2'57	3'09
September	..	..	..	3'05	2'36
October	..	..	..	4'24	4'80
November	..	..	..	2'26	2'06
December	..	..	..	2'66	2'27
Total	..	..	..	31'96	30'62

For the record of rainfall at Whitley, I am indebted to the courtesy of the Water Manager.\*

The monthly amounts of rain registered at the City Hospital are given on page 14, together with the corresponding tables for the previous twenty years.

The wind rose indicates by comparative length of line the frequency with which the wind was observed to be blowing from the various points of the compass during 1924.



\* This Table now lacks the records supplied for several years past by the late Mr. J. B. Morris.

	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924
Jan. . .	2'66	'72	3'53	'925	'685	1'27	2'38	'88	4'67	3'94	1'00	2'57	1'320	1'984	2'400	4'64	2'60	2'37	3'03	1'71	2'57
Feb. . .	3'13	'80	2'405	1'070	'905	'75	2'49	1'69	1'63	86	1'57	3'22	3'664	1'234	1'420	2'92	'83	'14	2'70	4'02	0'75
March	1'41	3'02	1'24	1'055	2'635	3'05	'80	2'01	3'39	3'73	2'52	'88	4'060	1'524	'960	3'82	2'57	1'20	2'03	1'99	0'82
April	'90	1'475	'46	1'810	3'655	1'43	1'87	'84	'33	4'11	1'48	'99	1'074	1'320	2'590	1'93	4'17	1'78	2'72	1'82	3'58
May	1'55	'265	2'23	3'685	2'235	1'55	2'30	'82	3'63	2'33	1'18	2'23	2'288	2'650	1'680	'81	2'09	1'55	'84	1'55	4'74
June	'33	2'95	3'375	2'520	1'490	3'05	1'25	1'84	4'77	'81	2'40	'65	1'570	3'600	1'000	1'07	2'93	'39	'66	'36	1'82
July . .	2'56	'865	'955	2'775	2'435	3'49	2'81	'15	3'20	1'01	2'12	6'35	1'490	2'140	3'700	3'00	3'90	'36	6'61	3'28	2'90
Aug.	1'73	4'625	1'005	2'890	3'155	1'91	4'04	1'62	6'22	'56	1'60	2'10	3'840	4'584	1'390	2'41	1'34	3'29	4'73	2'12	2'57
Sept. . .	1'92	2'005	1'015	'780	1'450	2'36	'77	1'68	'99	1'68	'72	'79	0'700	1'470	4'304	2'00	2'22	'97	2'05	2'75	3'05
Oct. . .	'595	1'035	5'175	4'640	1'230	3'75	2'24	2'61	2'56	3'15	2'02	1'88	2'730	3'050	1'364	2'21	1'83	1'91	'47	3'15	4'24
Nov.	1'31	2'74	2'925	2'065	1'185	'61	4'49	2'63	1'75	3'02	3'00	2'47	3'000	0'850	1'640	1'57	'64	1'92	1'10	1'49	2'26
Dec.	1'88	'815	2'095	3'355	2'040	3'43	4'13	4'60	3'88	1'15	5'55	5'06	2'740	0'980	2'800	3'66	2'49	1'56	2'79	3'25	2'66
Totals	19'975	21'315	26'41	27'57	23'100	26'65	29'57	21'37	37'02	26'35	25'16	29'19	28'476	25'386	25'248	30'04	27'61	17'44	29'73	27'49	31'96

The cistern of the barometer is situated 326 feet above sea level.

1924	Baro- meter	Air Temperature						Hygrometer.				Earth Tempera- ture.		Bright Sun- shine.		Cloud. Mean of Observations at 9 a.m. (Scale 0-10).	Rain and other Forms of Precipitation.						Weather, No. of Days of						Wind Force (0-12.)		Wind Direction. No. of daily observations each month											
		Mean of Minimum and Maximum.			Mean of Observa- tions at 9 a.m.			At 1 foot depth.	At 4 feet depth.	Per cent. of Total Possible	Daily Mean.	Number of Days.	Total Fall.	Difference from Average.	Amount.		Day of Month.	Snow.	Hail.	Thunderstorm.	Clear Sky.	Overcast.	Fog.	Ground Frost.	Gale.	Number of Observa- tions of Moderate and Strong Winds.	4+ 1-3	Calm or Light Wind.	N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.						
		Max'm. °	Min'm. °	Mean of °	Mean of A and B.	Difference from Average.	Minimum																														Day of Month.	Maximum.	Day of Month.	Dry Bulb. °	Depression of Wet Bulb. °	Vapour Pressure. mb.
JAN.	29-965	44.5	35.8	40.1	+2.2	24	°	51	11,18	39.5	1.2	7.1	88	°	39.1	43.1	19	1.56	7.6	21	65	+14	10	21	4	0	3	20	16	14	0	12	19	4	0	2	6	3	7	5		
FEB.	30-075	42.0	33.2	37.6	-1.7	21	°	50	2,4,6	37.0	1.7	6.3	85	°	38.7	43.0	11	1.11	8.4	11	19	-24	9	24	5	1	0	22	18	16	0	14	15	7	1	5	1	2	0	5	7	
MAR.	29-900	48.3	31.7	40.0	-1.9	25	°	59	12	38.0	2.5	6.1	79	°	37.7	41.6	35	4.17	4.8	7	21	-24	11	22	5	0	13	11	9	23	0	10	21	0	1	6	10	4	1	7	2	
APR.	29-887	53.8	37.3	45.5	-1.2	27	°	67	21	46.2	3.6	7.7	73	°	43.5	43.4	31	4.36	5.8	12	91	+50	15	28	4	0	5	10	1	16	0	14	16	4	1	7	0	3	3	5	7	
MAY	29-932	61.5	46.1	53.8	+1.1	37	°	74	29	54.5	4.0	10.5	74	°	52.3	48.0	28	4.32	7.7	20	121	+71	38	31	0	0	4	3	16	1	4	0	10	21	0	0	3	4	1	6	10	7
JUNE	30-002	66.3	50.2	58.3	-0.1	37	°	86	12	57.4	4.7	11.3	72	°	58.3	52.7	32	5.41	6.3	13	46	-7	10	1	0	0	1	3	13	0	1	0	10	20	1	2	0	3	1	4	8	11
JULY	29-885	69.3	51.8	60.5	-1.0	43	°	9	1	61.9	5.1	13.1	69	°	61.6	56.2	41	6.63	6.0	16	74	+16	12	27	0	1	5	12	0	0	0	7	24	2	0	3	1	2	2	14	7	
AUG.	29-830	65.5	50.7	58.1	-2.4	44	°	75	11	59.6	3.6	13.6	79	°	59.2	56.9	33	4.82	6.9	21	65	+1	18	1	0	1	3	14	0	0	0	9	22	4	0	0	1	4	8	8	6	
SEPT.	29-929	62.8	50.8	56.8	+0.4	37	°	68	6,7,8	57.1	2.9	12.6	80	°	57.1	56.4	27	3.44	6.6	17	77	+31	15	30	0	2	1	3	14	1	0	0	12	18	0	2	5	1	3	6	9	4
OCT.	29-916	56.4	44.9	50.7	+1.6	34	°	69	13	49.8	1.8	10.5	87	°	51.3	53.9	25	2.65	6.6	18	108	+40	28	7	0	0	1	8	16	8	3	0	4	27	1	2	4	7	4	7	5	1
NOV.	30-075	49.5	40.1	44.8	+1.6	26	°	59	1	43.9	.6	9.2	95	°	45.8	50.2	12	1.09	7.5	16	57	-	13	11	0	0	0	4	18	5	8	0	3	27	3	2	7	2	6	3	3	3
DEC.	29-930	48.6	39.2	43.9	+4.6	31	°	55	19	43.6	1.2	8.7	91	°	44.0	48.0	15	1.15	7.8	18	68	+4	11	30	0	0	0	3	18	6	7	0	9	22	0	0	1	3	6	14	5	1
Year.	29-935	55.7	42.6	49.2	+0.3	21	°	86	July 12	49.0	2.7	9.7	81	°	49.0	49.4	28	3.39	6.8	190	812	+172	38	May 31	18	5	11	53	184	65	92	0	114	252	26	11	43	39	39	57	86	61

## SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

Social conditions, occupations and occupational influence on health were dealt with in the Reports for 1919 and 1920.

The question which above all others dominates social conditions here as elsewhere is that of *housing*.

The figures published in the last three Census Reports in regard to the average number of persons per occupied house in Coventry were as follows :—1901, 4.5; 1911, 4.5; 1921, 4.5; and from these the impression might be taken that the number of houses built has kept pace with the growth of the population; but the fact remains that there is a very great demand for unoccupied houses, either new or old. The Housing Superintendent has stated that there are no less than 3,700 applications for Corporation houses, and that this number increases week by week. A considerable number of these applicants are now living outside the boundaries of the City. There remain occupied at the present time a considerable number of houses that should have been closed long ago; no alternative accommodation existing, these continue perforce to be occupied. It would probably be correct to say that no town is well circumstanced from a housing point of view unless there are always some hundreds of houses empty.

## Vital Statistics.

Year.	Houses Inhabited.	Vacant.	Popula- tion.	Mortality.	Infectious Mortality.	Deaths under one year per 1000 born.	Birth Rate.
1377	...	...	7,000	...	...	...	...
1586	...	...	6,502	...	...	...	...
1643	...	...	9,500	...	...	...	...
1694	...	...	6,711	...	...	...	...
1723	1,934	...	...	...	...	...	...
1748	2,066	...	12,817	32?	...	...	35?
1801	2,930	...	16,034	...	...	...	...
1811	3,448	*60	17,923	...	...	...	...
1821	3,729	*114	21,448	...	...	...	...
1831	5,444	*421	27,298	...	...	...	...
1841	6,531	*590	31,032	...	...	...	...
Ten Years' Average.							
1851	7,783	*151	36,812	27	...	...	...
1861	8,991	*1,026	40,936	25	...	...	...
1871	8,535	*816	37,670	22	...	...	...
1881	9,223	*643	42,111	20	3'3	150	35'4
1891	11,496	*284	52,724	18'5	1'7	142	32'0
1901	15,571	353	69,877	16'96	1'9	153'7	29'8
1911	23,515	95	107,287	13'7	1'4	109'3	28'0
1921	28,355	502	128,157	11'3	0'7	83'6	23'2
1897	†12,440	73	61,234	16'8	1'8	157	31'3
1911	23,515	95	107,287	13'3	2'08	109'8	26'9
1912	24,590	50	111,166	11'9	1'35	76'1	26'4
1913	25,051	113	115,064	11'4	0'84	91'6	26'0
1914	25,860	99	119,003	11'7	0'70	84'6	26'9
1915	26,667	56	122,982	12'9	1'39	87'8	23'8
1916	27,366	12	127,089	10'9	1'23	87'5	23'5
1917	27,531	15	130,000	10'4	0'47	78'5	20'2
1918	27,735	25	133,000	14'6	0'42	92'5	20'7
1919	27,829	20	136,000	9'3	0'32	82'8	18'2
1920	27,973	48	130,000	9'8	0'35	76'0	25'0
1921	28,355	502	128,157	10'2	0'25	79'3	22'1
1922	28,661	72	129,000	10'6	0'34	70'4	18'9
1923	29,414	40	130,500	9'3	0'20	64'9	16'9
1924	29,685	90	132,000	9'6	0'19	79'4	16'0

\* This number includes all business offices, whether in dwelling houses or factories, if not occupied on the night the Census was taken.

† This number omits all business offices, factories, etc.

TABLE I.—VITAL STATISTICS OF CITY DURING 1924 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

Y EAR.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	BIRTHS.			TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE CITY.		TRANSFERABLE DEATHS.†		NET DEATHS BELONGING TO THE CITY.			
		Un- corrected Number.	Nett.		Number.*	Rate.	of Non- residents registered in the City.†	of Resi- dents not registered in the City.†	Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.	
			Number.†	Rate.					Number.*	Rate per 1,000 Births	Number.*	Rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1919	136,000	2488	2486	18.2	1278	9.3	65	54	206	82.8	1267	9.3
1920	130,000	3256	3250	25.0	1264	9.7	52	60	247	76.0	1272	9.8
1921	128,157	2859	2836	22.1	1318	10.3	62	53	225	79.3	1309	10.2
1922	129,000	2458	2442	18.9	1401	10.8	70	46	172	70.4	1377	10.6
1923	130,500	2215	2217	16.9	1265	9.7	89	41	144	64.9	1217	9.3
1924	132,000	2144	2113	16.0	1324	10.0	106	57	168	79.5	1275	9.6

Area of District in acres (land and inland water) 4,147.

Total population at all ages .. .. 128,157  
 Total families or separate occupiers 30,324

At Census of 1921.

## NOTES TO TABLE I.

This Table is arranged to show the gross births and deaths registered in the district during the calendar year and the births and deaths properly belonging to it with the corresponding rates. The rates are calculated per 1,000 of the estimated gross population as stated in Column 2. In a district in which large public institutions for the sick or infirm seriously affect the statistics, the rates in Columns 5 and 13 may be calculated on a nett population, obtained by deducting from the estimated gross population the average number of inmates not belonging to the district in such institutions.

\* In Column 6 are included the whole of the deaths registered during the calendar year as having actually occurred within the district.

In Column 12 is entered the number in Column 6, corrected by subtraction of the number in Column 8 and by addition of the number in Column 9. Deaths in Column 10 are similarly corrected by subtraction of the deaths under 1 included in the number given in Column 8, and by addition of the deaths under 1 included in the number given in Column 9.

† The Medical Officer of Health has from the returns made to him by the local Registrar of Deaths, as well as from the quarterly lists furnished by the Registrar-General, to fill in Column 8 in accordance with the rule in the next paragraph below. The Registrar-General, either directly or through the County Medical Officer of Health, will supply the Medical Officer of Health with the particulars of deaths to be entered in Column 9; and all such deaths are included in this Column, unless an error is detected, and its correction has been accepted by the Registrar-General. For Column 4 the Registrar-General will furnish to the Medical Officer of Health, a statement of the number of births needing to be added to or subtracted from the total supplied by the local Registrar.

‡ "Transferable Deaths" are deaths of persons who, having a fixed or usual residence in England or Wales, die in a district other than that in which they resided. The deaths of persons without fixed or usual residence, *e.g.*, casuals, are not included in Columns 8 or 9, except in certain instances under 3 (b) below. The Medical Officer of Health will state in Column 8 the number of transferable deaths of "non-residents" which are to be deducted, and will state in Column 9 the number of deaths of "residents" registered outside the district which are to be added in calculating the nett death-rate of his district.

The following special cases arise as to Transferable Deaths:—

(1) Persons dying in Institutions for the sick or infirm, such as hospitals, lunatic asylums, workhouses, and nursing homes (but not almshouses) have been regarded as residents of the district in which they had a fixed or usual residence at the time of admission. If the person dying in an Institution had no fixed residence at the time of admission, the death is not transferable. If the patient has been directly transferred from one such institution to another, the death is transferable to the district of residence at the time of admission to the first Institution.

(2) The deaths of infants born and dying within a year of birth in an Institution to which the mother was admitted for her confinement have been referred to the district of fixed or usual residence of the parent.

(3) Deaths from Violence have been referred (a) to the district of residence, under the general rule; (b) if this district is unknown, or the deceased had no fixed abode, to the district where the accident occurred, if known; (c) failing this, to the district where death occurred, if known; and (d) failing this, to the district where the body was found.

## Vital Statistics of the Wards.

The following table shows the estimated populations of the several wards, the birth and death rates based on these estimates, and also the infantile mortality rates, which being based on the comparison of the infantile deaths to the actual number of births which occurred, are not based on estimates.

WARDS.	Estimated Population, middle of 1924.	Houses Completed July 1st, 1923 to June 30th, 1924.	Houses Demolished in 1924.	Deaths Registered.	Death Rate, 1924.	Average Death Rate (10 years).	Births Registered.	Birth Rate, 1924.	Deaths under 1 year.	Infantile Death Rate.	Average Infantile Death Rate for 10 years.
All Saints ..	6,234	..	..	85	13·6	13·5	114	18·2	10	87·7	97·1
Bablake ..	5,449	..	..	72	13·2	15·7	90	16·5	8	88·8	95·1
Cheylesmore	7,001	..	2	101	14·4	14·7	123	17·5	18	146·3	96·7
Foleshill ..	15,957	49	3	127	7·9	9·8	291	18·2	15	51·5	75·3
Grey Friars	5,848	23	..	73	12·5	13·3	108	18·4	8	74·0	86·4
Harnall ..	8,651	..	1	90	10·4	11·4	156	18·0	11	70·5	90·9
Hearsall ..	19,396	75	..	164	8·4	8·6	253	13·0	20	79·0	64·8
Hill Fields ..	8,687	..	..	97	11·1	10·6	151	17·4	19	125·8	103·5
Radford ..	13,218	3	2	100	7·5	9·1	181	13·7	11	60·7	69·7
St. Mary's ..	5,515	..	8	78	14·1	16·3	90	16·3	9	100·0	105·3
Stoke ..	25,188	44	17	201	7·9	8·2	417	16·5	29	69·5	65·9
Swanswell ..	10,856	..	..	87	8·0	10·4	170	15·6	10	58·8	80·5
	132,000	194	33	1275	9·6	10·6	2144*	16·2	168	78·3†	79·9

Occupied  
dwellings,  
census, 1921  
28,355

Vacant  
dwellings,  
census, 1921,  
502.

Vacant  
Houses,  
Dec., 1924.  
90.

\* After correction for transfers this figure becomes 2,113, which gives a birth rate of 16·0. No information is given as to the allocation within the City of the births transferred, so that the Ward figures cannot be corrected.

† This figure is calculated on 2,144 births: on 2,113 it is 79·4.

## Marriages.

The number of marriages has been 1,159. This gives a marriage rate of 17.5.

The average for the previous ten years was 17.7.

The following table shows the relation with the figures of previous years, and with the marriage rate for the country generally :—

Year	No. of Marriages	Rate.	Rate for England and Wales.
1908	778	17.0	14.9
1909	796	17.0	14.6
1910	886	17.4	14.8
1911	938	17.4	15.2
1912	959	17.2	15.5
1913	1026	17.8	15.5
1914	1091	18.2	15.9
1915	1282	20.8	19.3
1916	1184	18.6	15.4
1917	1155	17.7	13.8
1918	1237	18.6	15.3
1919	1236	18.1	19.7
1920	1342	19.1	20.1
1921	1047	16.3	16.9
1922	948	14.7	15.8
1923	995	15.2	15.2
1924	1159	17.5	15.3

## Births.

There were 2,144 births registered as having taken place during the year within the City; 51 of these were transferred out, and 20 occurring elsewhere were transferred here, making 2,113. The birth rate for the year has been 16.0 per 1,000 of the estimated population. The average rate for the previous ten years was 21.4. There were 52 illegitimate births registered, or 2.4 per cent. of the total. In 1923 the percentage was 2.3, and in 1922, 3.0.

The birth rate is compared with that for the whole of England and Wales in the following table :—

Year.	No. of Births.	Birth Rate.	Rate for England and Wales.
1908	2630	28.9	26.5
1909	2601	27.8	25.6
1910	2674	26.2	24.8
1911	2886	26.9	24.4
1912	2943	26.4	23.8
1913	2999	26.0	23.9
1914	3203	26.9	23.8
1915	2936	23.8	21.8
1916	2993	23.5	21.6
1917	2635	20.2	17.7
1918	2766	20.7	17.7
1919	2486	18.2	18.5
1920	3250	23.2	25.4
1921	2836	22.1	22.4
1922	2442	18.9	20.6
1923	2217	16.9	19.7
1924	2113	16.0	18.8

### Deaths.

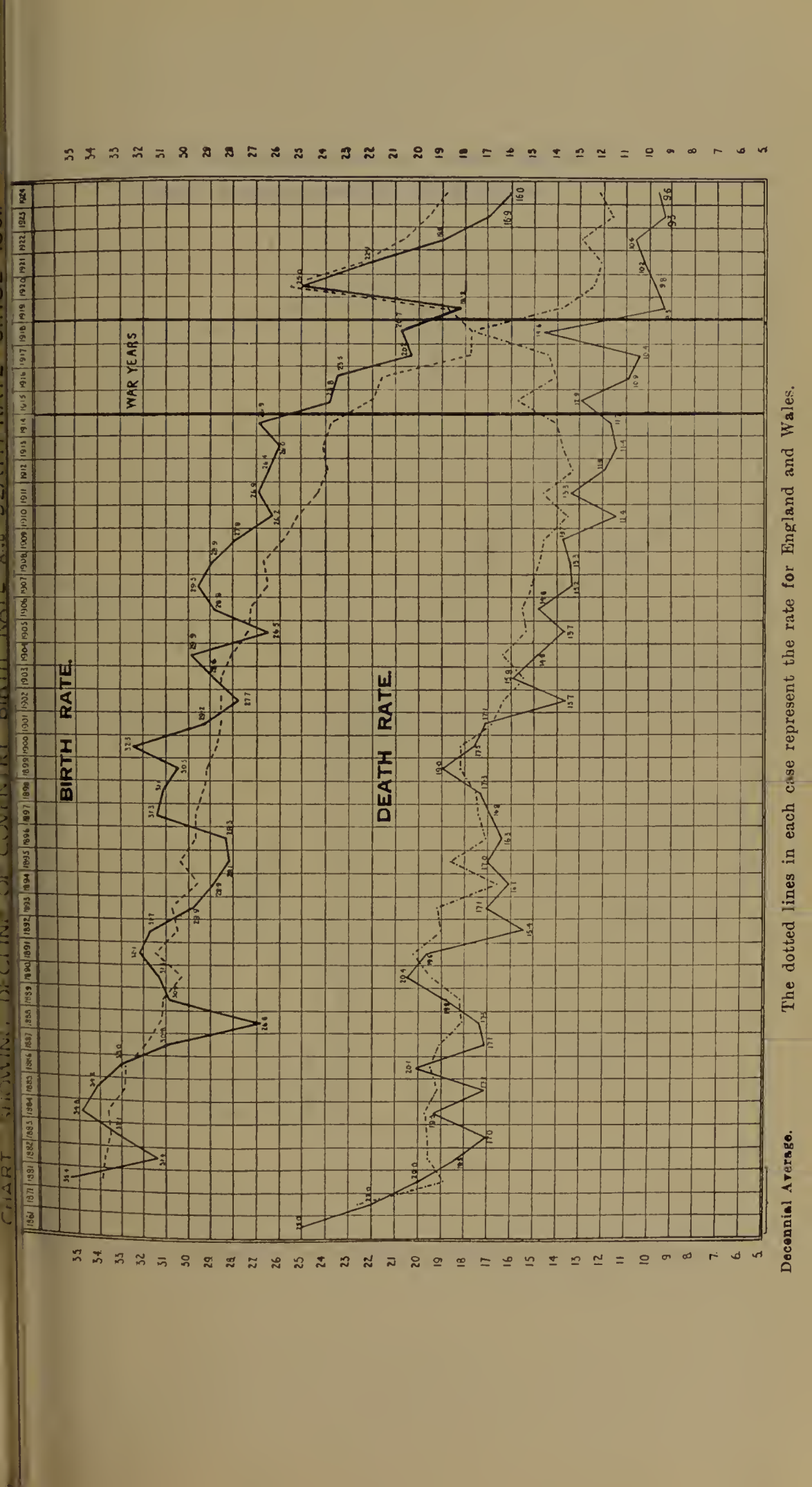
There have been 1,324 deaths registered as having taken place during the year within your City; of these, 106 were deaths of non-residents; these have been referred to the districts in which the persons ordinarily resided; and there were 57 deaths of residents which occurred elsewhere; these have to be added to the above number. The actual number of deaths, therefore, which has to be regarded in estimating the death rate is 1,275. This gives a recorded death rate of 9.6 per thousand of the population.

The death rate for the 105 great towns (including London) was 12.3; for the 157 smaller towns it was 11.2; and for London it was 12.1. The rate for England and Wales was 12.2.

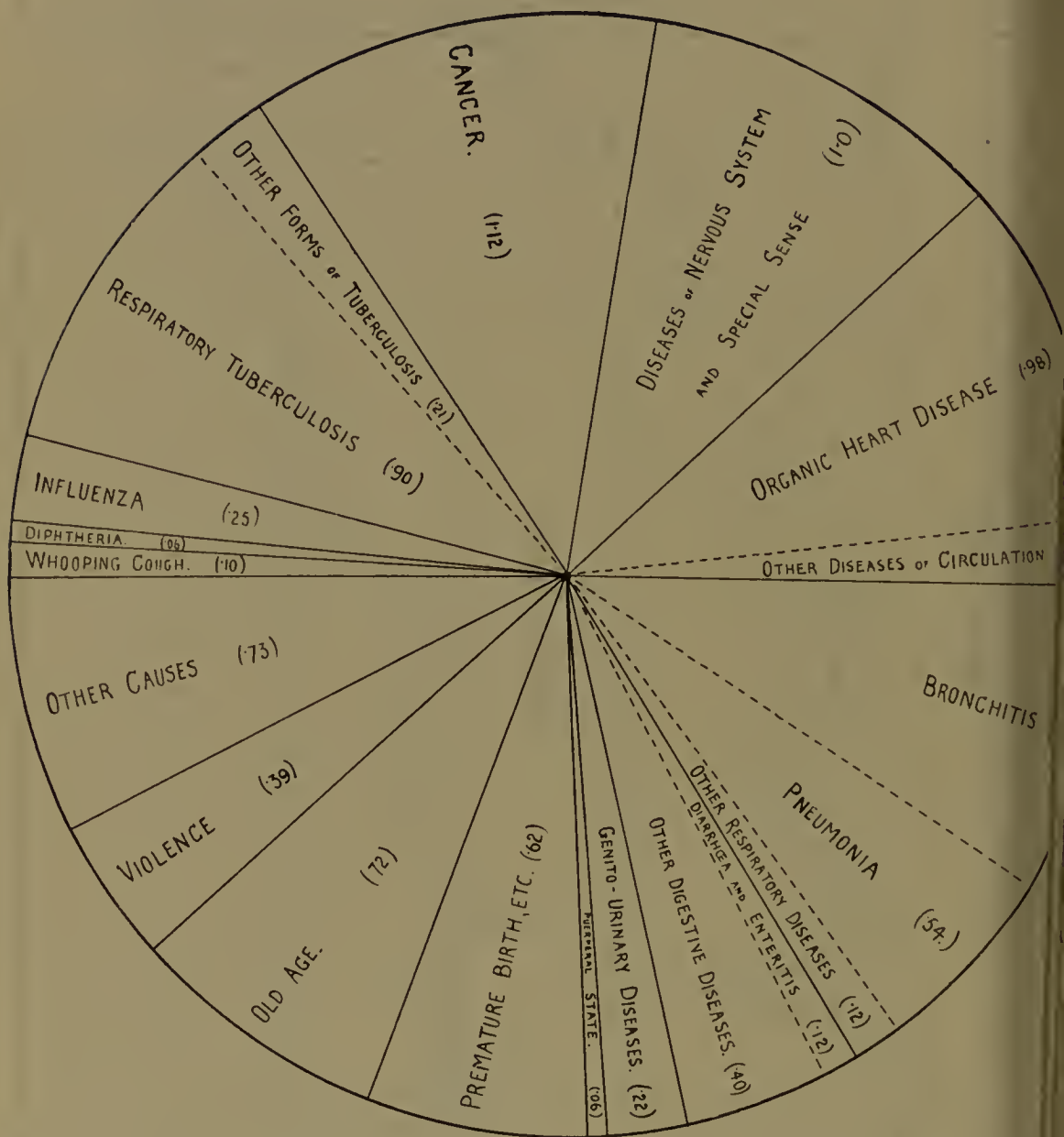
The following table shows the mean age at death of the persons who died in the past thirty years :—

Year.	Total Deaths.	Total completed Years Lived.	Mean Age at Death.
1924	1275	57285	44.9
1923	1217	56032	46.0
1922	1377	62548	45.4
1921	1309	55921	42.7
1920	1272	51289	40.3
1919	1267	51753	40.8
1918	1947	81116	41.6
1917	1354	56114	41.6
1916	1395	49973	35.8
1915	1595	59807	37.5
1914	1399	55635	39.7
1913	1318	48110	36.5
1912	1330	49040	36.8
1911	1431	50873	35.4
1910	1162	44595	38.3
1909	1285	46589	36.2
1908	1217	45744	37.5
1907	1152	42072	36.5
1906	1247	45236	36.2
1905	1114	41866	38.0
1904	1132	39623	35.0
1903	1188	43270	36.4
1902	1007	36743	36.4
1901	1203	39709	33.0
1900	1223	42687	34.5
1899	1182	40156	36.5
1898	1060	29858	28.1
1897	1037	35045	33.8
1896	965	33544	34.7
1895	953	33486	35.1

In compiling this table only completed years have been regarded; otherwise the mean age at death would have been fractionally higher. The effect of an increase in the number of deaths, especially of the infant deaths, is seen in the reduction of the mean age at death. During the period covered by the table some ten years have been added to the span of life of each inhabitant; and as this added period is not evenly distributed, the added years of some are considerably more.



PROPORTIONS OF DEATHS FROM PRINCIPAL  
CAUSES TO TOTAL DEATHS, 1924.



THE TOTAL DEATH RATE FROM ALL CAUSES WAS

9.6.

TABLE III.—CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT DEATH DURING  
YEAR 1924.

CAUSES OF DEATH.		Nett Deaths at the subjoined ages of "Residents" whether occurring within or without the City.										Total Deaths whether of "Residents" or "Non-Resi- dents" in Institutions in the City.
		All ages.	Under 1 year	1 and under 2.	2 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 45.	45 and under 65.	65 and upwards.		
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
All causes	Certified .. ..	1264	164	39	40	48	79	148	343	403	442	
	Uncertified .. ..	11	4	..	..	..	..	1	4	2	..	
1. Enteric Fever .. ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
2. Small Pox .. ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
3. Measles .. ..		1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
4. Scarlet Fever .. ..		1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	
5. Whooping Cough .. ..		15	6	5	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	
6. Diphtheria .. ..		8	..	..	3	5	..	..	..	..	4	
7. Influenza .. ..		33	..	..	..	3	1	8	11	10	9	
8. Encephalitis Lethargica .. ..		8	..	..	..	1	1	3	3	..	3	
9. Meningococcal Meningitis .. ..		3	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	3	
10. Tuberculosis of respiratory sys- tem .. ..		119	..	..	2	3	32	42	37	3	20	
11. Other Tuberculous Diseases .. ..		28	..	9	3	5	6	3	2	..	18	
12. Cancer, malignant disease .. ..		148	..	..	..	1	1	10	82	54	50	
13. Rheumatic Fever .. ..		4	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	
14. Diabetes .. ..		15	..	..	..	..	3	3	6	3	3	
15. Cerebral Hæmorrhage, etc. .. ..		69	1	..	..	..	..	1	25	42	26	
16. Heart Disease .. ..		133	..	..	1	2	4	12	51	63	29	
17. Arterio-Sclerosis .. ..		17	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	11	1	
18. Bronchitis .. ..		115	23	4	5	..	..	1	25	57	27	
19. Pneumonia (all forms) .. ..		73	13	11	7	8	4	10	12	13	15	
20. Other Respiratory diseases .. ..		17	..	..	3	..	..	3	8	3	6	
21. Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum .. ..		11	..	..	..	..	..	5	6	..	11	
22. Diarrhœa, etc. .. ..		16	14	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	4	
23. Appendicitis .. ..		11	..	..	..	3	1	7	..	..	15	
24. Cirrhosis of Liver .. ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
25. Acute and Chronic Nephritis .. ..		17	..	..	..	1	..	2	9	5	10	
26. Puerperal Sepsis .. ..		2	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	
27. Other accidents and diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition .. ..		7	..	..	..	..	2	3	2	..	4	
28. Congenital Debility and Malfor- mation, including Premature Birth .. ..		97	93	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	29	
29. Suicide .. ..		17	..	..	..	..	2	6	9	..	4	
30. Other Deaths from Violence .. ..		34	2	4	4	3	5	5	6	5	33	
31. Other Defined Diseases .. ..		247	15	2	7	12	13	22	44	132	114	
32. Causes ill-defined or unknown .. ..		9	1	..	..	..	1	1	3	3	..	
TOTALS .. ..		1275	168	39	40	48	79	149	347	405	442	

## NOTES TO TABLE III.

The classification and numbering of Causes of Death are those of the "Short List" as agreed upon by the International Commission held at Paris in 1920.

- (a) All "Transferable Deaths" of residents, *i.e.*, of persons resident in the district who have died outside it, are *included* with the other deaths in columns 2-10. Transferable deaths of non-residents, *i.e.*, of persons resident elsewhere in England and Wales who have died in the district, are in like manner *excluded* from these columns. For the precise meaning of the term "transferable deaths" *see* footnote to Table I.

The total deaths in column 2 of Table III. equal the figures for the year in column 12 of Table I.

- (b) All deaths occurring in institutions for the sick and infirm situated within the district, whether of residents or of non-residents, are entered in the last column of Table III.
- (c) All deaths certified by registered Medical Practitioners and all Inquest cases are classed as "Certified"; all other deaths are regarded as "Uncertified."
- (d) Title 22 is used for deaths from Diarrhœa and Enteritis at all ages. (It may be observed however that deaths from Diarrhœa and Enteritis are considered Infectious Deaths only when they occur under the age of 2 years.

The classification now adopted is in accordance with that used by the Registrar General, and certain additional causes included are those which in recent years have received the special attention of Public Health and Medical Authorities.

Deaths from stated Causes at various Ages under One Year, and comparison of such deaths during the last ten years.

CAUSE OF DEATH.		Decennial Comparison.												Total Deaths under One Year.														
		1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924																	
All Causes. { Certified Uncertified		251	253	200	254	202	240	221	170	143	164	13	17	22	38	74	1	10	49	6	2	5	8	24	...	...	...	
Measles ..		17	10	1	1	3	2	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough ..		5	19	...	2	5	7	3	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Diphtheria ..		1	1	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Influenza ..		...	...	...	10	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Tuberculosis of Nervous System		2	4	5	3	3	1	3	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Tuberculosis of Intestines and Peritoneum		1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other Tuberculous Diseases ..		2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Syphilis ..		6	3	13	10	6	4	3	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Meningitis ..		1	1	1	2	5	1	2	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Convulsions ..		10	16	14	12	10	9	4	4	8	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Bronchitis ..		15	26	20	26	16	18	14	12	18	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Pneumonia ..		28	33	15	25	18	24	13	29	15	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other Respiratory Diseases		...	...	1	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Inflammation of Stomach		3	2	2	4	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Diarrhoea and Enteritis		22	12	24	26	5	19	36	5	6	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Hernia: Intestinal Obstruction		3	3	1	3	2	5	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Congenital Malformations		16	7	17	8	7	18	12	15	11	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Congenital Debility and Sclerema		32	23	32	40	42	49	40	28	19	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Icterus ..		...	1	...	3	2	4	4	2	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Premature Birth ..		56	71	43	61	52	65	52	45	40	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Injury at Birth ..		1	3	1	1	6	4	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Diseases of Umbilicus		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Atelectasis		5	6	2	5	5	3	9	2	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Suffocation in Bed and not stated		6	1	2	2	2	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other Causes ..		26	21	9	7	14	7	10	9	8	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
TOTAL, ALL CAUSES		258	262	207	257	206	247	225	172	144	168	13	17	22	38	78	1	10	52	6	2	5	8	26	...	...	...	

## NOTES TO TABLE IV.

The total deaths here shewn (168) equal the total in column 3 of Table III., and the total in column 10 of Table I.

The relations between this Table and Table III., and also between the two Tables III. and IV., and the Extended Schedule of Deaths, are now clear and straightforward; and the headings in the smaller tables, of themselves explain what classifications in the Extended List they refer to.



Nett Births in the year	{ Legitimate ... 2,061 }	} 2,113
	{ Illegitimate ... 52 }	
Nett Deaths in the year	{ Legitimate ... 161 }	} 168
	{ Illegitimate ... 7 }	

The infantile mortality of the 105 great towns (including London) was 80; that of the 157 smaller towns, 71; and that in England and Wales, 75.

It may be noted from the above table that the Infantile Mortality for the year not only failed to reach the more satisfactory records of the two previous years, but that it was actually above the average mortality for the country generally; the table also shows that this latter relationship has been very unusual, and in fact that we have to go back as far as 1906—no less than eighteen years—before coming across a similar position. In 1906 our death rate from Diarrhœa in the third quarter of the year exceeded that of all the other large towns; there had been an exceptional spell of hot dry weather, and this in conjunction with our then existing refuse tip, engendered a plague of flies which sufficiently accounted for our exceptional infant mortality. (Your Council immediately decided to replace the use of refuse tips by a refuse destructor).

No such simple explanation is available in the case of the 1924 figure; and I have made a careful analysis of the various causes of death among infants during the year, to ascertain which of these have been excessive as compared with the previous year. It has to be remembered that the Infant Mortality figure is a composite figure, and may be adversely affected by various influences, *e.g.*, we cannot expect that Measles and Whooping Cough will always be absent; we cannot always expect that meteorological conditions will invariably be favourable; whereas, on the other hand—until much more is known and greater efforts made in regard to pre-natal conditions—we must anticipate that a substantial (and probably little varying) number of deaths will be attributable to such causes as Congenital Malformation and Premature Birth.

It is well to bear these considerations in mind while we examine the causes of the increased mortality for 1924 as compared with 1923. The increase was caused to the extent of 2.5 (of the 79.5 of the Infantile Mortality Rate) by Whooping Cough, to the extent of 2.9 by Bronchitis, to the extent of 4.0 by Diarrhœa,

and to the extent of 4.9 by Congenital Debility; without these increases the rate for 1924 would have been 68.8, and there would have been 22 fewer deaths among infants. Now 1924 had a peculiarly cold and wet summer; our experience would lead us to expect a decrease rather than an increase of the deaths from Diarrhoea; it is impossible to avoid the conclusion that this increase and some of that under the general heading of "Congenital Debility," owed their origin to the regrettable set-back in the routine work of the Health Visitors when at the beginning of 1923 their numbers were suddenly reduced from 10 to 5; and their infant visits diminished by some thousands per annum; some reflexion of this was to be expected in the mortality of the *succeeding* year. The number of Health Visitors has since been gradually increased to 8, the last addition to the staff taking place in October, 1924.

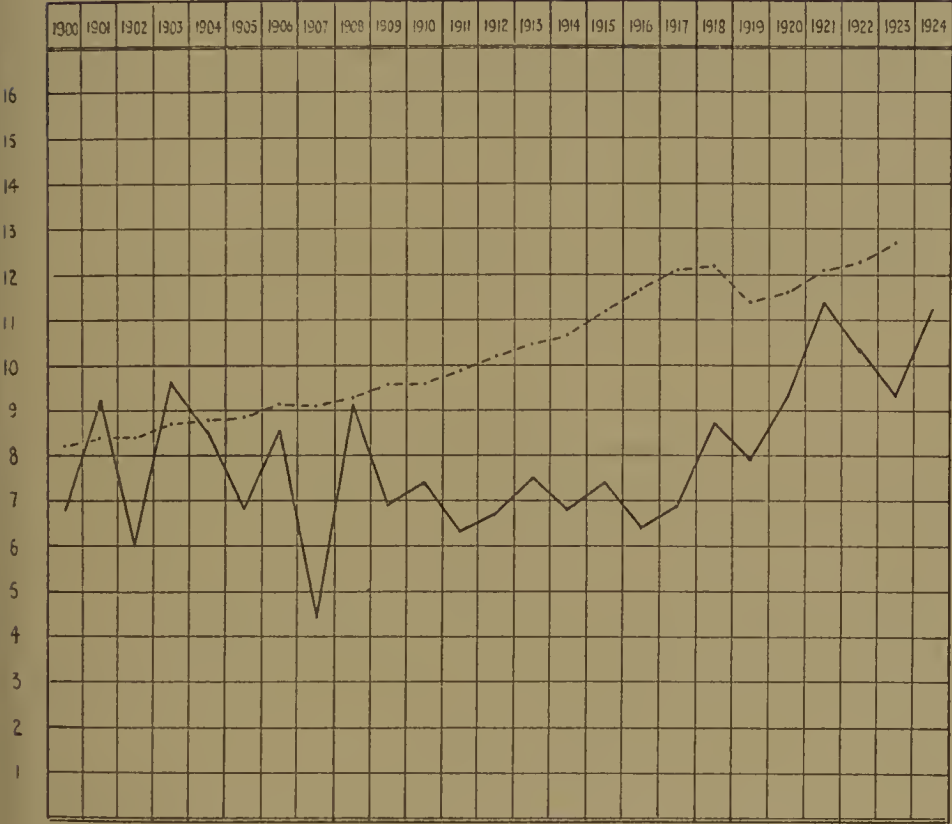
### Cancer.

From the following tables some idea will be gathered of the mortality from this disease in the City. The parts of the body affected, the age-periods in which the deaths have occurred, the proportional rates in those age-groups, and the occupations followed by the people whose decease was due to this cause, are tabulated and compared over a series of years.

CANCER.—DEATHS ANALYSED ACCORDING TO PARTS AFFECTED.

	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	10 Years Average.	1924
Cancer (total number)...	82	97	82	90	116	108	122	146	135	123	110	148
Cancer of Buccal Cavity	4	6	5	6	5	9	13	17	10	6	8.1	14
Cancer of the Stomach, Liver, etc. ...	24	31	32	34	38	27	39	45	48	38	35.6	40
Cancer of Peritoneum, Intestines, Rectum	20	24	12	15	26	22	24	29	25	33	23.0	29
Cancer of Female Genital Organs ...	18	8	10	14	16	17	17	22	15	20	15.7	19
Cancer of the Breast ...	8	13	9	10	10	11	9	10	16	8	10.4	16
Cancer of the Skin ...	2	0	1	1	1	0	2	1	1	3	1.2	2
Cancer of other or un- specified organs ...	6	15	13	10	20	22	18	22	20	15	16.1	28

CHART SHOWING MORTALITY FROM CANCER  
PER 10,000 OF THE POPULATION OF THE CITY  
FROM 1900.



The dotted line represents the Cancer death rate in England and Wales.



CANCER—DEATHS AT DIFFERENT AGES IN PAST 10 YEARS  
AND IN 1924.

	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	Decennial.		1924
											Total.	Mean.	
0—1	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	4	.4	..
1—2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	.1	..
2—5	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	.3	..
5—10	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	.3	1
10—15	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	2	.2	..
15—20	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	.1	1
20—25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	.2	..
25—35	1	6	1	3	4	2	1	2	2	1	23	2.3	1
35—45	12	6	6	13	8	15	7	8	14	5	94	9.4	9
45—55	18	26	18	30	29	30	25	41	26	26	269	26.9	29
55—60	9	19	14	6	16	16	25	19	20	14	158	15.8	23
60—65	7	17	10	7	16	17	14	26	26	26	166	16.6	30
65—75	20	15	26	19	27	17	33	35	31	38	261	26.1	41
75—85	11	6	6	10	12	11	15	14	13	8	106	10.6	12
85 & over	1	1	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	3	8	.8	1
	82	97	82	90	116	108	122	146	135	123	1101	110.1	148

COMPARISON OF CANCER DEATHS.

AGE GROUPS.	1914. (1911 Census)			Ten years average (1914-1923)			1924. (1921 Census)		
	Prop. of population in each age group.	No. of Cancer Deaths in each group.	Prop. of Cancer Deaths in each age group.	Mean of two census proportions of population in each group.	Average No. of Cancer Deaths in each age group.	Prop. of Cancer Deaths in each age group.	Prop. of population in each age group.	No. of Cancer Deaths in each group.	Prop. of Cancer Deaths in each age group.
	%		%			%	%		%
0—5	11.4	2	2.4	10.35	.8	.8	9.3	—	—
5—15	19.4	1	1.2	19.15	.5	.5	18.9	1	.7
15—25	18.7	—	—	18.25	.3	.3	17.8	1	.7
25—35	19.9	1	1.2	18.4	2.3	2.0	16.9	1	.7
35—45	13.9	12	14.7	14.85	9.4	8.5	15.8	9	6.0
45—55	8.3	18	21.9	9.7	26.9	24.4	11.1	29	19.6
55—65	4.8	16	19.5	5.45	32.4	29.4	6.1	53	35.8
65—75	2.6	20	24.4	2.85	26.1	23.7	3.1	41	27.7
75—85	.9	11	13.5	.9	10.6	9.6	.9	12	8.1
85 & over.	.1	1	1.2	.1	.8	.8	.1	1	.7

## OCCUPATIONS OF PERSONS DYING FROM CANCER IN 1924.

(43) Cancer of the Buccal Cavity.		(46) Cancer of the Female Genital Organs.	(47) Cancer of the Breast.
MALES.	FEMALES.		
Labourers .. .. 4	Widow .. .. 1	Wives .. .. 15	Wives .. .. 12
Watch Workers .. 2		Widows .. .. 3	Widows .. .. 4
Slater .. .. 1		No occupation .. 1	
Brazier .. .. 1			
Weaver .. .. 1			
Moulder .. .. 1			
Millwright .. .. 1			
School Attendance Officer 1			
Licensed Victualler 1			
—	—	—	—
13	1	19	16
—	—	—	—
(44) Cancer of the Stomach, Liver, &c.		(48) Cancer of the Skin.	
Labourers .. .. 5	Wives .. .. 12		Widows .. .. 2
Watch Workers .. 3	Widows .. .. 5		
Enginer .. .. 1	No occupation .. 2		
Tool Maker .. .. 1	Lady's Companion 1		
Millwright .. .. 1			
Moulder .. .. 1			
Joiner .. .. 1			
Stoker .. .. 1			
Printer .. .. 1			
Clerk .. .. 1			
Stationer .. .. 1			
Painter .. .. 1			
Cycle Worker .. .. 1			
Licensed Victualler 1			
—	—		
20	20		
—	—		
(45) Cancer of the Peritoneum, Intestines, &c.		(49) Cancer of Other or of Unspecified Organs.	
Watch Workers .. 2	Wives .. .. 11	Licensed Victuallers 2	Wives .. .. 3
Dairyman .. .. 1	Widows .. .. 5	Labourers .. .. 2	Widows .. .. 3
Manufacturer .. 1	No occupation .. 1	Builder .. .. 1	Confectioner .. 1
Traveller .. .. 1		Engineer .. .. 1	School .. .. 1
Police Pensioner .. 1		Millwright .. .. 1	House-keeper .. 1
Millwright .. .. 1		Messenger .. .. 1	No occupation .. 1
Coach Builder .. 1		Examiner .. .. 1	
Storekeeper .. .. 1		Cycle Worker .. 1	
Cycle Worker .. .. 1		Grocer .. .. 1	
Labourer .. .. 1		Dentist .. .. 1	
Lamp Cleaner .. .. 1		Draughtsman .. 1	
—	—	Machinist .. .. 1	
12	17	Boot Repairer .. 1	
—	—	Railwayman .. .. 1	
		Watch Worker .. 1	
		Painter .. .. 1	
		—	—
		18	10
		—	—

## Diabetes.

The publicity which has attended the introduction of Insulin for the treatment of this disease may make the following table of some interest :—

	Deaths from Diabetes.		
	Total.	Males.	Females.
1920	8	3	5
1921	14	4	10
1922	14	10	4
1923	10	5	5
1924	15	6	9
Total for 5 years	61	28	33
Average for 5 years	12.2	5.6	6.6

## Inquests.

Ninety-four inquests appear to have been held during the year. These include 23 deaths of non-residents. In 28 instances the death was attributed to disease. In the others the originating causes, as indicated by the verdicts, was as follows :—Suicide, 14 (by taking poison, 2; by hanging, 2; by drowning, 2; by shooting, 1; by cutting throat, 5; by getting in front of a train, 2); scalds and burns, 6; accidental suffocation, 3; overlain, 1; accidents—drowning, 3; falling, 7; at work, 1; knocked down and/or run over, 7; chronic lead poisoning, 1.

## Uncertified Deaths.

There were 11 uncertified deaths during the year, or 0.8 per cent. of the total number. Deaths are recorded as uncertified when no medical certificate is forthcoming concerning the cause of death, and when no inquest has been held.

			Percentages of Total Deaths Uncertified.
England and Wales	...	...	1.1
105 Great Towns (including London)	...	...	0.6
157 Smaller Towns	...	...	1.2
London	...	...	0.1

## Poor Law Relief.

Mr. Evans, the Clerk to the Guardians, has kindly supplied me with the following figures relating to this subject :—

	£	s.	d.
Actual expenditure in out-door relief in 1924	29,054	6	2
Average yearly expenditure in out-door relief			
in previous five years	46,315	7	2
Decrease on the average expenditure in out-			
door relief	17,261	1	0
Number of inmates of London Road Institution at end			
of year 1924	...	...	484
Average number of inmates for previous five years	...	...	464
Number of persons who received out-door relief in 1924	3,762		
Average number of persons who received out-door relief			
in previous five years	...	...	9,531

In the number of persons receiving out-relief and the amount spent thereon, this shows a big reduction over 1923.

Compared with 1913, there appear to be about three times the number of people receiving relief, at a cost which is approximately eight times greater.

## Medical Relief.

During the twelve months ended December 31st, 1924, the number of in-patients treated at the Coventry and Warwickshire Hospital was 3,602, with a daily average number of 198.6.

The total number of cases dealt with by the Coventry District Nursing Association during the year was 702. A small part of the City is provided with nurses by the Foleshill Nursing Association.

## Pauper Sickness.

Returns are received from the Clerk to the Guardians each fortnight concerning the new cases of pauper sickness. In all, 1,068 such cases have been returned; and of these, 129 occurred in the Coventry Rural District. These returns afford an indication of the amount and locality of illness among the poorest.

## II. SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES.

### WATER.

Particulars of the various sources of the public water supply were set out in the Report for 1919 (pp. 38-39).

It is my duty again to point to the desirability of covering in the tank at Spon End. This tank, which is circular, has a diameter of 99 feet 9 inches, and is open to every kind of pollution that can be carried by wind from the neighbouring streets; being exposed to the sunlight the growth of weed is fostered; and the water is supplied direct to the mains without any prior filtration or purification process.

The Bacteriologist has again drawn attention to the high bacterial counts obtained when samples from this tank were tested. The surface pollution had undoubtedly something to do with this, and to obviate the inclusion of any top water in the samples an apparatus was obtained, by the use of which samples could be taken from any regulated depth. Samples so obtained have indicated quite clearly that the water in the tank is less pure than on its entrance from the wells.

Your Water Manager kindly informs me that during the twelve months 1,140,658,738 gallons of water have been supplied from the public sources to the City; of this 335,888,958 gallons were supplied from Spon End, and 492,140,000 gallons from Shus-toke; whilst 312,629,780 gallons have been supplied from Whitley. He also informs me that 168 new services have been laid on to build and supply 488 houses and 23 other buildings; guarantees have been received for 309 and 64 various completed buildings respectively, in which are included 505 water-closets and 317 new baths.

Of the total amount, it is estimated that 1,059,965,130 gallons were used in the City; a daily average of 2,904,014 gallons, or 22.0 gallons per head per day.

During the year 68 samples of water for chemical analysis, and 63 for bacteriological examination, were obtained from the various sources of the public water supply. The results of 60 of the chemical analyses are given on the following pages.

# Results of Analyses expressed in parts per 100,000. SHUSTOKE.

Date of Receipt of Sample.	Free and Saline Ammonia.	Organic Ammonia.	Chlorine in Chlorides.	Nitrogen in Nitrates and Nitrites.	Oxygen absorbed in Four Hours at 80° F.	Total Solid Matter.	Hardness.			Remarks.
							Tem-porary.	Perma-nent.	Total.	
1924.										
Jan. 15	0.004	0.007	2.4	0.165	0.037	33.4	3.00	14.43	17.43	Satisfactory
Feb. 18	0.005	0.008	2.4	0.165	0.035	33.6	5.14	12.29	17.43	Small amount of sand in suspension
Mar. 20	0.010	0.008	2.3	0.206	0.041	31.2	7.71	10.00	17.71	Bright and clear
April 24	0.005	0.008	2.3	0.165	0.051	28.0	8.58	9.71	18.29	Do. do.
May 22	0.005	0.006	2.4	0.165	0.045	29.4	5.14	13.43	18.57	Do. do.
June 17	0.006	0.006	2.2	0.123	0.018	29.6	7.43	11.14	18.57	Do. do.
July 24	0.006	0.005	2.2	0.165	0.017	28.8	6.5	9.0	15.5	Do. do.
Aug. 28	0.007	0.008	2.2	0.123	0.030	29.2	7.0	10.5	17.5	Do. do.
Sept. 18	0.005	0.004	2.3	0.206	0.030	29.6	6.5	11.5	18.0	Do. do.
Oct. 15	0.006	0.008	2.2	0.165	0.030	28.0	7.5	10.5	18.0	Do. do.
Nov. 20	0.008	0.009	2.0	0.165	0.056	27.6	7.5	10.0	17.5	Bright, slight traces of small solids
Dec. 11	0.008	0.006	2.2	0.165	0.027	31.2	7.5	10.5	18.0	Bright and clear

## "NORTH WARWICKSHIRE" WATER SUPPLY.

(This water is used for a large area outside the City within the Corporation area of supply).

Date of Receipt of Sample.	Free and Saline Ammonia.	Organic Ammonia.	Chlorine in Chlorides.	Nitrogen in Nitrates and Nitrites.	Oxygen absorbed in Four Hours at 80° F.	Total Solid Matter.	Hardness.			Remarks.
							Tem-porary.	Perma-nent.	Total.	
1924.										
Jan. 18	0.002	0.002	1.9	0.165	0.009	43.8	14.43	13.0	27.43	Bright and clear
Feb. 21	0.002	0.004	1.9	0.165	0.011	41.2	15.74	12.86	28.60	Do. do.
Mar. 21	0.003	0.002	1.8	0.206	0.007	40.8	11.14	12.57	23.71	Do. do.
April 25	0.004	0.002	1.9	0.165	0.008	43.4	10.29	12.57	22.86	Do. do.
May 21	0.002	0.0016	2.0	0.247	0.009	44.2	16.0	12.29	28.29	Do. do.
June 19	0.002	0.002	2.2	0.247	0.004	47.4	7.43	17.71	25.14	Do. do.
July 25	0.002	0.0016	2.0	0.123	0.007	48.0	12.5	20.0	32.5	Do. do.
Aug. 29	0.001	trace	2.0	0.206	0.004	42.6	11.5	25.0	36.5	Do. do.
Sept. 19	0.001	0.001	2.0	0.165	0.008	44.4	13.2	16.0	29.2	Do. do.
Oct. 17	0.002	0.001	1.9	0.123	0.008	42.8	13.5	18.0	31.5	Do. do.
Nov. 21	0.004	0.002	1.9	0.165	0.008	43.4	13.5	19.5	33.0	Do. do.
Dec. 13	0.006	0.002	1.8	0.247	0.004	43.4	11.5	20.5	32.0	Do. do.

## DOEBANK WELL, SPON END.

Date of Receipt of Sample.	Free and Saline Ammonia.	Organic Ammonia.	Chlorine in Chlorides.	Nitrogen in Nitrates and Nitrites.	Oxygen absorbed in Four Hours at 80° F.	Total Solid Matter.	Hardness.			Remarks.
							Tem-porary.	Perma-nent.	Total.	
1924.										
Jan. 19	0.002	0.005	2.1	0.411	0.018	54.2	12.0	12.57	24.57	Bright and clear
Feb. 21	0.003	0.005	2.1	0.288	0.011	50.2	11.29	15.00	26.29	Do.
Mar. 21	0.003	0.002	2.1	0.373	0.007	52.6	11.0	13.0	24.00	Slight traces of small fibres
April 26	0.004	0.004	2.2	0.288	0.015	50.0	10.86	12.57	23.43	Bright and clear
May 23	0.003	0.003	2.2	0.373	0.010	51.8	10.57	14.57	25.14	Do. slight traces of small solids
June 20	0.005	0.002	2.0	0.373	0.005	49.2	8.86	14.57	23.43	Do. do. of small solids
July 26	0.006	0.004	2.3	0.373	0.017	51.6	15.5	14.5	30.00	Do. traces of sandy solids
Aug. 30	0.003	0.002	2.2	0.373	0.012	51.0	10.0	23.0	33.0	Do. slight traces of small solids
Sept. 19	0.005	0.002	2.2	0.494	0.019	49.8	12.4	16.6	29.0	Do. do.
Oct. 17	0.005	0.003	2.1	0.288	0.019	48.2	14.5	16.5	31.0	Do. do. small solids
Nov. 22	0.006	0.005	2.2	0.782	0.011	54.6	14.5	20.5	35.0	Do. do. small solids
Dec. 12	0.005	0.004	2.4	0.453	0.004	50.8	10.0	21.0	31.0	Do. do. small solids

## TANK, SPON END.

0.002	0.005	2.0	0.411	0.015	44.0	12.28	11.43	23.71	Bright and clear
0.002	0.005	2.1	0.238	0.011	41.0	10.00	11.71	21.71	Do. slight traces of fibres
0.002	0.002	2.1	0.373	0.011	43.0	10.00	13.14	23.14	Slight traces of fibres & small solids
0.004	0.005	2.1	0.247	0.011	49.4	9.14	13.43	22.57	Bright and clear
0.002	0.002	2.1	0.329	0.010	50.4	10.23	12.29	22.57	Do. slight traces of small fibres &
0.005	0.002	2.0	0.329	0.005	48.6	10.57	14.86	25.43	Do. do. do. [solids
0.005	0.003	2.3	0.288	0.010	50.4	10.00	19.00	29.0	Do. do. do.
0.003	0.002	2.1	0.373	0.012	48.8	16.00	22.00	38.0	Do. do. do.
0.004	0.003	2.1	0.411	0.012	43.2	11.6	18.0	29.6	Do. do. small particles
0.004	0.002	2.2	0.247	0.011	41.0	12.0	18.0	30.0	Do. do. do. solids
0.006	0.003	2.1	0.782	0.011	49.8	14.5	19.0	33.5	Do. do. small solids & fibres
0.004	0.004	2.3	0.411	0.009	48.0	9.0	20.0	29.0	Do. do. do.

## WHITLEY.

0.003	0.004	4.1	0.576	0.011	63.0	8.57	24.29	32.86	Bright and clear
0.004	0.005	2.1	0.535	0.007	69.8	19.14	19.43	38.57	Do. do.
0.003	0.001	4.2	0.782	0.007	71.0	16.14	21.43	37.57	Do. do.
0.003	0.004	4.3	0.494	0.008	68.8	16.28	20.86	37.14	Do. do.
0.003	0.004	4.2	0.576	0.009	71.0	19.14	18.29	37.43	Do. do.
0.004	0.004	4.0	0.617	0.007	69.6	14.86	21.14	36.0	Do. do.
0.004	0.005	4.1	0.536	0.007	69.4	21.5	24.0	45.5	Do. do.
0.002	0.004	4.1	0.617	0.008	72.0	15.0	29.5	44.5	Do. do.
0.004	0.003	4.0	0.741	0.004	69.0	18.2	25.0	43.2	Do. do.
0.004	0.004	4.1	0.741	0.008	74.2	9.5	23.5	33.0	Do. do.
0.004	0.006	4.0	0.658	0.011	71.4	17.5	20.5	38.0	Do. do.
0.006	0.004	4.1	0.699	0.009	70.4	14.5	23.5	38.0	Do. do.

## RIVERS AND STREAMS.

See the Report for 1919.

## DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

See the Report for 1920.

During 1923 the Ministry of Health sanctioned a scheme on the Activated Sludge (diffused air) principle, to treat to complete purification two million gallons of sewage per day.

Work at Baginton in connection with this scheme has been proceeding, and is now nearing completion.

## CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

The total number of water closets in houses, institutions, schools, factories and workshops in the City is 33,869. There are nine privy middens and sixteen pail closets in premises which are some considerable distance from the public sewers. During the past ten years the number of privies and pail closets converted into water closets has been 24.

## SCAVENGING.

Your City Engineer has kindly informed me that 26,969 tons of house refuse have been carted to the Refuse Destructor, and there dealt with, whilst 16 tumbler cart-loads were carted to tips. Various particulars relating to refuse collection and destruction appeared in the Report for 1913.

## SANITARY INSPECTION OF DISTRICT.

That portion of the work of the Health Department connected with nuisances in and around dwellings can best be set out in tabular form. The figures in relation to these matters for the year are as follows :—

DRAINAGE AND PAVEMENT.				1923.	1924.
Drains opened and cleansed from obstruction	...	...	...	239	301
Drains provided with efficient traps	...	...	...	20	8
New Drains, inspection and intercepting chambers provided	...	...	...	17	10
Drains relaid	...	...	...	17	18
Sink drains disconnected from sewer	...	...	...	3	...
Soil pipes and ventilating shafts provided or improved	...	...	...	4	23
Rain-water pipes disconnected from the sewer	...	...	...	2	5
Courts and back yards paved and repaired	...	...	...	23	28

## DWELLINGS.

Floors of dwellings relaid or repaired	...	...	...	71	101
Dilapidated walls and ceilings repaired	...	...	...	213	119
Damp walls—damp courses inserted	...	...	...	2	2
Roofs repaired and made weatherproof	...	...	...	209	155
Dangerous stairs repaired	...	...	...	20	21
Additional windows provided and others made to open	...	...	...	74	53
Defective spouts repaired	...	...	...	174	132
Pantry ventilation improved	...	...	...	3	5
Houses provided with food stores	...	...	...	4	2
New sinks provided	...	...	...	10	3
New waste pipes provided and others repaired	...	...	...	23	18
Foul cellars cleansed and defects in drains remedied	...	...	...	12	6
Houses limewashed and cleansed	...	...	...	229	183
Houses limewashed after infectious disease	...	...	...	157	126
Cases of overcrowding dealt with	...	...	...	7	7

## WATER CLOSETS AND URINALS.

Additional water closets provided ...	9	5
Water closets reconstructed ...	8	12
Water closets repaired and limewashed...	51	83
Water closets provided with new basins and traps ...	62	65
Water closet pans replaced with pedestals	15	39
Defective joints in flush pipes repaired ...	69	78
Foul W.C. basins and traps cleansed ...	84	86
Defective W.C. cisterns repaired ...	122	106
New flushing cisterns provided ...	19	30
Urinals cleansed and reconstructed ...	6	3
Urinals abolished ...	4	2

## PRIVIES, ASHPITS AND DUSTBINS.

Offensive privies and pail closets converted into W.C.'s ...	...	...
Offensive privies and pail closets abolished ...	...	...
New W.C.'s erected in place of above ...	...	...
Offensive ashpits abolished ...	2	...
Sanitary dustbins provided in place of above ...	4	...
Other houses provided with sanitary dustbins ...	489	335

## VARIOUS.

Smoke nuisances dealt with ...	15	23
Nuisances from animals kept, abated ...	50	45
Offensive accumulations removed	77	57
Courts and back yards cleansed by tenants ...	5	9
Gipsy tents and caravans removed ...	1	2
Water supply—additional taps provided...	20	3
Miscellaneous...	215	190

Totals	2,860	2,499
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So far as the work is capable of tabulation, the number of visits and other work involved is shown in the following table:—

	1923.	1924.
Number of visits to premises ...	19,556	15,824
Number of informal notices issued ...	1,785	1,606
Number of letters issued ...	2,230	2,458
Number of cleansing notices (statutory) issued	195	185
Number of statutory notices issued ...	116	83
Number of nuisances remaining unabated ...	21	24
Number of summonses issued for non-compliance with notice to abate nuisance ...	0	6
Number of registered premises under supervision (not including workshops) ...	630	652
Number of visits paid to registered premises	1,848	1,163
Number of visits <i>re</i> Infectious Diseases ...	1,042	1,453

In the preceding tables the figures for the previous year are inserted for comparison.

During the year the following changes took place in the inspectorial staff. On April 3rd, Mr. Bartlett left to take an appointment in the Rugby Urban District, and on June 16th and July 1st, respectively, two newly-appointed Assistant Inspectors, Mr. Moore and Mr. Turner, commenced their duties.

The tabulated figures relating to the work actually done again show some falling off as compared with previous years. This is probably partly accounted for by a still further increase in the licences issued relating to the movement of cattle owing to the presence in the neighbourhood of Foot and Mouth Disease. Also practically the whole time of one inspector has been occupied in following up Small Pox contacts and in reporting concerning cases of Chicken Pox. The opening of the wholesale market in the Barracks Square has rendered desirable regular inspection of the meat sold there twice a week; 2,159 carcasses and parcels of offal were examined in 1924, as against 132 in 1923, when the market was first opened.

The tables (page 41 and 42) summarising the Inspectors' work for the past ten years show the importance of the work done. Its necessity is increased owing to the present impossibility of closing insanitary and worn-out houses.

Dealt with as "nuisances" are cases of *Overcrowding*; owing to the scarcity of houses only serious cases can be dealt with: particulars of these were as follows:—

- (1) The house contained one bedroom and one living room. The bedroom, containing 1,120 cubic feet, was occupied by a man, wife and one daughter, aged 12 years, and three sons, aged 13, 9, and 8 years respectively.
- (2) The house contained one bedroom and one living room. The bedroom, containing 1,344 cubic feet, was occupied by a man, wife and seven sons, aged 13, 10, 9, 7, 6, 2 years and 1 week respectively. Two daughters, aged 17 and 14 years, were said to take their meals in the house and sleep elsewhere.
- (3) The house contained one bedroom and one living room. The bedroom, containing 1,344 cubic feet, was occupied by a man, wife and three sons, aged 9 years, 5 years and 1 month respectively, and two daughters, aged 3 years and 14 months respectively.
- (4) The house contained two bedrooms and one living room. One bedroom, containing 663 cubic feet, was occupied by a man, wife and two sons, aged 2½ years and 15 months respectively, and a daughter, aged 12 years. Another bedroom, containing 880 cubic feet, was occupied by six sons, aged 14, 13, 10, 8, 7 and 6 years respectively.

- (5) The house contained two bedrooms and one living room. One bedroom, containing 1,542 cubic feet, was occupied by a man, wife and four daughters, aged 9, 6, 4 and 1½ years respectively, and a son aged 16 years. Another bedroom, containing 1,066 cubic feet, was occupied by a man, wife and two daughters, aged 12 and 14 years respectively.
- (6) The house contained three bedrooms and two living rooms. One bedroom, containing 1,466 cubic feet, was occupied by a man, wife and four sons, aged 8, 6, 4 and 2 years respectively. A second bedroom, containing 875 cubic feet, was occupied by four daughters, aged 18, 15, 14 and 12 years respectively. A third bedroom, containing 879 cubic feet, was occupied by a man, wife and one son, aged 2 years (sub-tenants).

### Canal Boats.

Inspector Clarke, the Inspector under the Canal Boats Acts, furnishes the following information, which shows the steps taken by the Sanitary Authority to give effect to the Acts and Regulations affecting Canal Boats :—

Total number of Boats registered to 31st December, 1924	...	...	...	491
Boats added to register in 1924	...	...	...	12
Registrations cancelled	...	...	...	194
Actual number of Boats on Register on 31st December, 1924	...	...	...	297
Number of Boats inspected in 1924	...	...	...	126
Number of Boats conforming to the Acts and Regulations...	...	...	...	103
Number of Boats infringing the Acts and Regulations	...	...	...	23
Total number for which the Cabins were registered	...	...	...	331
Total number occupying the Cabins	...	...	...	304

#### *Details of Occupations :—*

Male Adults	...	...	...	...	97
Female Adults	...	...	...	...	99
Children of School Age	...	...	...	...	76
Children under School Age	...	...	...	...	32

No. of Cases met with.	<i>Details respecting infringements</i>				No. of Cases remedied.
11	Absence of Certificate	...	...	...	9
7	Certificate not identifying Owner with Boat...	...	...	...	6
2	Marking	...	...	...	2
1	Overcrowding	...	...	...	1
2	Females over 12 Improperly Occupying	...	...	...	2
3	Painting	...	...	...	2
9	Dilapidation	...	...	...	7
1	Without Pump	...	...	...	1
36	Total cases met with.	Total cases remedied			30

Number of Legal Proceedings taken	...	...	Nil
Number of printed Notice Forms issued	...	...	15
Number of Notices attended to	...	...	9
Number still corresponding about	...	...	6

### References to other Departments.

These included 158 references to the City Engineer, 143 to the Waterworks Engineer, 1,350 to the Head Teachers of the Schools, and duplicates to the Education Department, and 367 to the City Librarian.

The character of the references to the City Engineer is set out in the following table :—

Dangerous buildings	...	...	...	...	4
Unauthorised buildings	...	...	...	...	2
Foul gullies and complaints relating to sewers	...	...	...	...	83
Refuse removal	...	...	...	...	56
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	13

The references to the Waterworks Engineer dealt with such matters as waste of water from taps and cisterns, those to Head Teachers and Education Department related to Infectious Diseases among school children and exclusions from school, and those to the City Librarian concerned infected homes and library books.

### MAGISTERIAL PROCEEDINGS IN 1924.

No. of Case.	Complaint.	Result.	Total Costs.		
			£	s.	d.
1	Non-compliance with notice to abate nuisance arising from the keeping of animals, viz:—fowls in a dwelling house .. .. .	Order made for the abatement of the nuisance and payment of costs .. .. .	5	0	0
2	Selling adulterated Milk .. .. .	Fined £1-0-0	1	0	0
3	Non-compliance with notice to abate nuisance arising from defective roof, valley gutter and spouting .. .. .	Proceedings pending at close of year .. .. . (February 1925, house in course of demolition).	3	0	0
4	Non-compliance with notice to abate nuisance arising from defective roof, valley gutter and spouting .. .. .	Do.	3	0	0
5	Non-compliance with notice to abate nuisance arising from defective roof, valley gutter and spouting .. .. .	Do.	3	0	0
6	Non-compliance with notice to abate nuisance arising from defective roof, valley gutter and spouting .. .. .	Do.	3	0	0
7	Non-compliance with notice to abate nuisance arising from defective roof, valley gutter and spouting .. .. .	Do.	3	0	0

	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	Totals.
No. of drains opened and cleansed from obstruction	443	479	664	727	476	361	390	306	239	301	4,386
drains provided with efficient traps	147	45	63	51	29	36	16	33	20	8	448
new drains provided to premises	202	95	152	215	151	54	27	26	34	28	984
sink drains disconnected from the sewer	4	3	8	2	4	4		3	3	...	31
new sinks provided and others repaired	164	51	40	54	58	143	98	61	33	21	723
floors and walls of houses repaired	337	139	57	156	151	506	471	417	286	222	2,742
roofs of houses repaired and made weatherproof	124	149	53	76	169	341	279	371	209	155	1,926
defective spouts repaired	111	53	62	77	164	244	189	253	174	132	1,459
houses limewashed and cleansed	393	208	104	104	213	528	595	341	229	183	2,898
houses cleansed after infectious disease	402	326	188	184	126	137	114	111	157	126	1,871
offensive privies or pail closets converted into water closets	2	2	1	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	9
offensive privies and pail closets abolished	4	...	4	...	...	4	3	...	...	...	15
new water closets erected in place of above	4	...	4	...	...	4	3	...	...	...	15
additional new water closets provided	26	12	25	15	11	10	4	4	9	5	121
water closets provided with new cisterns	53	23	49	...	42	49	35	18	19	30	318
" " " new basins and traps	141	77	147	159	161	204	449	152	62	65	1,617
foul water closet drains cleansed	324	281	875	655	278	210	286	166	84	86	3,245
defective W.C. cisterns, etc., repaired	145	152	328	508	344	610	396	538	250	279	3,550
offensive ashpits abolished	25	2	2	1	3	4	1	3	2	...	43
sanitary dustbins provided in place of the above	29	1	4	1	4	4	6	17	4	...	70
" " " to other premises	814	523	383	1025	663	594	729	608	489	335	6,163
urinals cleansed, repaired and reconstructed	53	12	8	1	14	24	12	7	6	3	140
courts and backyards paved and repaired	226	88	55	83	55	102	96	111	23	28	867
nuisances from animals kept, abated	53	45	55	49	237	89	181	163	50	45	967
accumulations of manure, etc., removed	160	83	123	161	113	80	99	105	77	57	1,058
smoke nuisances dealt with	41	3	5	2	4	8	4	7	15	23	112
cases of overcrowding dealt with	5	13	16	12	4	8	14	10	7	7	96
vent and soil pipes removed or replaced, and miscellaneous sanitary improvements effected	1,094	633	507	474	592	873	1276	663	379	360	6,851
	5,526	3,498	3,982	4,793	4,066	5,233	5,774	4,494	2,860	2,499	42,725

# Summary of other Miscellaneous Work

FOR THE PAST TEN YEARS.

	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924
No. of visits and re-visits to premises ...	21,415	14,535	14,819	16,587	20,380	23,543	32,991	28,388	19,556	15,824
" drains tested ...	176	113	87	150	92	141	95	76	59	62
" visits respecting Infectious Diseases ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,042	1,453
" notices issued for abatement of nuisances ...	2,064	1,528	2,107	2,688	2,171	2,884	2,743	2,865	1,901	1,689
" letters ...	3,874	3,066	2,711	2,425	2,383	1,372	2,185	2,127	2,230	2,458
" nuisances remaining unabated after expiration of notice ...	20	28	32	38	32	36	45	31	21	24
" summonses issued for non-compliance with notices served to abate nuisances ...	...	...	9	...	10	2	6	7	0	6
" registered premises under supervision ...	581	575	530	473	432	431	452	531	630	652
" visits paid to registered premises...	3,069	1,624	2,645	1,917	1,650	1,675	1,659	2,198	1,848	1,163
" references to City Engineer ...	55	39	38	38	78	415	236	159	313	158
" references to Water Engineer ...	58	95	222	152	71	20	225	299	147	143
" references to Education Department ...	1,806	1,497	1,045	613	573	448	635	704	1,389	1,350
" Movement Licenses issued under Foot and Mouth Disease Regulations ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,200	848	7,150

## PREMISES AND OCCUPATIONS CONTROLLED BY BYE-LAWS OR REGULATIONS.

### Common Lodging Houses.

Number on Register, December, 1924 ... 1

This house is registered to accommodate 86 male lodgers, the average number of lodgers received being 82.

Number of visits during the year ... 20

No serious contraventions were observed during the year.

In my Annual Report for 1923 I reported concerning the great need that exists in this City for suitable accommodation of this character. Owing to the deficiency, a considerable number of houses are occupied as common lodging houses without being registered as such, and the conditions existing are very undesirable. During the year a Sub-Committee of your Public Health Committee have considered this question, and sketch plans have been prepared with a view to the erection of a Municipal Common Lodging House on a site near Cheylesmore. When, however, the question of the cost was gone into, it appeared that the type of institution contemplated would inevitably entail a heavy yearly loss, and the proposal was not proceeded with.

### Houses Let in Lodgings.

Number on Register, December, 1923	...	...	40
„ added to the Register	...	...	7
„ discontinued	...	...	4
„ on Register, December, 1924	...	...	43
„ of visits during the year	...	...	119
„ of contraventions observed	...	...	32

The contraventions observed related to :—Dirty condition of rooms and yard surfaces; foul, defective, or insufficient water closets; overcrowding; ventilation; and limewashing.

### Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

The following tables are inserted in compliance with Section 132 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901 :—

## I.—INSPECTION.

Including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories .. .. . (Including Factory Laundries).	9	2	..
Workshops .. .. . (Including Workshop Laundries).	220	8	..
Workplaces .. .. . (Other than outworkers premises included in Part 3 of this Report).	53	2	..
TOTAL .. .. .	282	12	..

## 2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars.	Number of Defects			Number of Prosecutions.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—*</i>				
Want of cleanliness .. .. .	34	29	..	..
Want of ventilation .. .. .	1	..	..	..
Overcrowding .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Want of drainage of floors .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Other nuisances .. .. .	3	2	..	..
Sanitary accom- modation	insufficient .. .. .	2	1	..
	unsuitable or defective..	1	1	..
	not separate for sexes ..	2	2	..
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act :—</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bake- house (s. 101) .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bakehouses (ss 97 to 100) .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Other offences .. .. . (Excluding offences relating to outwork which are included in Part 3 of this Report).	..	..	..	..
Total .. .. .	43	35	..	..

\* Including those specified in Sections 2, 3, 7 and 8 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, as remedied under the Public Health Acts.

**Outworkers.****3.—HOME WORK.**

Lists have been received from sixteen employers with respect to 106 outworkers. Of these, 22 were employed in the making of wearing apparel, and 84 in the making of textile fabrics. Seventy-three outworkers resided in the City, and thirty-three outside; these latter cases were reported to the authorities concerned. An inspection was made of the home premises of those workers residing in the City who had been shown on the returns as employed in the making of wearing apparel and textile fabrics, and the premises were found to be satisfactory.

## 4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year.							Number.
Important classes of workshops, such as workshop bakehouses are enumerated here.	Bakers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	63
	Sugar Boilers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	4
	Watch Makers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	28
	Dressmakers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	26
	Tailors .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	53
	Boot Makers and Repairers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	23
	Milliners .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	32
	Joiners and Carpenters .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	4
	Cabinet Makers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	8
	Cycle Repair Shops .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	8
	Ironmongers and Smiths .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	7
	Plumbers and Painters .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	6
	Gas Fitters and Bellhangers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Pattern Makers and Brassfounders .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	2
	Saddlers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	3
	Tinworkers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Picture Framers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	2
	Laundries .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	2
	Box and Bag Makers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Printers and Bookbinders .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	2
	Card Stampers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	—
	Engravers, etc. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	—
	Marine Store Dealers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	2
	Coach Builders and Wheelwrights .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	15
	Various .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	67
Total number of workshops on Register ..							360

## 5.—OTHER MATTERS.

Class.	Number.
Matters notified to H M. Inspector of Factories :—	
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 133), 1901 .. .. .	0
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Act (s 5), 1901 .. .. .	10
Notified by H M. Inspector	
Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector ..	9
Other .. .. .	0
Underground Bakehouses (s. 101) :—	
Certificates granted during the year .. .. .	0
In use at the end of the year .. .. .	0

## Offensive Trades.

Number of fish fryers on register	...	...	104
„ „ tripe boilers on register	...	...	11
„ „ hide and skin dealers on register	...	...	3
„ „ rag and bone dealers on register	...	...	3

These premises have been visited from time to time, and were found to be kept as free from effluvia as the nature of the trades would allow.

Six applications were received from persons desirous of establishing the trade of fish fryer, and of these, two were granted, three refused, and one withdrawn.

## Smoke Abatement.

Complaints have been received during the year concerning the excessive smoke emitted from ten factory chimneys. One hundred and twenty-eight observations have been made, and in most cases an improvement has been effected, by sending a letter of caution or notice. With a view to obtaining the co-operation of manufacturers and stokers in this matter, a card of "Instructions to Boiler Attendants" has been supplied in several instances by the Public Health Department.

## III. FOOD.

### (A) MILK SUPPLY.

The milk supply during the year 1924 averaged 4,100 gallons per day. Of this quantity, about 350 gallons were produced in the City, and most of the remainder in the adjoining County at farms within a radius of eight miles.

The supply exceeded the demand during the whole of the year.

About 1,170 gallons of milk are clarified and "pasteurised" daily at the Co-operative Society's dairy. In addition to the above, about 2,000 pint bottles of sterilized milk are brought into the City daily.

During the year 18 specimens of milk from 17 farms were examined for tubercle under our "Milk Clauses." Tubercle bacilli were not found in any of these specimens. The absence of legislation forbidding the movement of cows found to be giving tuber-

culous milk almost nullifies the advantages gained by tracing the sources of this disease-spreading food, and the re-introduction of the Tuberculosis Order of 1914 would renew our powers in regard to the compulsory detention, isolation and slaughter of such animals, and the payment of compensation in accordance with a definite scale.

### Cowsheds.

Number of Cowkeepers on Register, December, 1923	8
„ „ „ „ „ „ 1924	7
„ „ Cowsheds in use „ 1923	14
„ „ „ „ „ „ 1924	13
„ „ visits during the year ... ..	14

With the exception of limewashing not being carried out at the specified dates, no contraventions were observed.

### Milkshops.

#### MILK AND DAIRIES (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1922.

	Dec. 1923.	Dec. 1924.
Number of names on the Register of		
Retail Purveyors ... ..	488	510
(a) Residing in the City ...	419	435
(b) „ outside the City	69	75
Number of names on the Register of		
wholesale traders and producers		
(not selling by retail) ...	14	14

Of the 41 retailers' applications approved by the Committee during the year, 5 only were to deal in loose milk, 25 referred to the sale of milk in bottles, 5 related to milk rounds only, and the remaining 6 were from persons residing outside the City who sell by retail within the City.

During the year 556 inspections were made of milksellers' premises, and 122 cautionary letters were addressed to those milk-sellers whose shops were considered to be unsuitable for the sale of loose milk.

## MILK AND CREAM REGULATIONS, 1912 AND 1917.

1. *Milk and Cream not sold as Preserved Cream.*

	(a) Number of samples examined for the presence of a preservative.	(b) Number in which a preservative was reported to be present.
Milk .. .. .	241	0
Cream .. .. .	0	0

No samples of cream were taken for analysis.

## (B) MEAT.

(i.) During the year 2,159 carcasses, or part of carcasses, have been examined at the dead meat market held in the Barrack Square.

Four hundred and thirty-seven visits have been made to the slaughter-houses in order to inspect meat and to enforce the by-laws relating to such houses.

Twenty-nine contraventions were observed, relating to lime-washing of walls, cleansing of floors, removal of offal, and absence of suitable receptacles for offal. These contraventions were remedied.

(ii.) A public abattoir has not been established, although land has been purchased for its erection. As there is no fixed time for slaughtering in private slaughter-houses, no adequate arrangement is possible for the inspection of meat at the time of slaughter.

(iii.) It has not been found necessary to institute proceedings under Section 117 of the Public Health Act, 1875.

Fifty-three carcasses, or parts of carcasses of animals were condemned for tuberculosis.

Notifications were received from 36 butchers, using 28 slaughter-houses, concerning the carcasses of 153 animals, viz. :— 7 bullocks, 86 cows, 26 heifers, 1 calf, 3 sheep, and 30 pigs, these being found after slaughter to be diseased or unsound. The meat surrendered and destroyed in connection with these notifications was estimated to amount to 5,100 lbs., and consisted of :—

Beef, 4,675 lbs. (of which 2,835 lbs. were tuberculous); mutton, 30 lbs.; veal, 35 lbs.; and pork, 360 lbs.

The number of slaughter-houses in the district at different dates was as follows :—

	In 1914.		In January, 1924.		In December, 1924.
Registered	14	...	11	...	11
Licensed	35	...	34	...	34
	—		—		—
Total	49		45		45
	—		—		—

### (C) OTHER FOODS.

#### Unsound Food.

The following quantities of unsound food have been surrendered :—

*From the dead meat market, Barrack Square :—*Twenty-one carcasses of beef, mutton, pork and veal.

*From shops and stores :—*860 lbs. of imported beef, mutton, and kidneys, 72 tins of condensed milk, 22 tins of meat, 156 tins of fruit, 44 tins of fish, 65 cwts. of fish, 40 rabbits, 1,944 eggs, 51 boxes of tomatoes, 44 lbs. of apples, 38½ cwts. of plums, 34 cwts. of potatoes, carrots and lettuce.

#### Bakehouses.

Number on Register, December, 1923	...	...	85
„ dispensed with during the year...	...	...	2
„ of Bakehouses unoccupied	...	...	20
„ „ changes of occupancy	...	...	3
„ „ Bakehouses opened during the year	...	...	2
„ „ Bakehouses on Register, December,			
1924	...	...	85*
„ „ visits	...	...	74
„ „ contraventions observed	...	...	18
„ „ contraventions remedied	...	...	18

\* This number includes Factory Bakehouses.

The contraventions observed related to the limewashing of walls and ceilings, and the cleansing of floors.

## SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS, 1875 TO 1907.

The following table shows the number and nature of articles purchased and submitted for analysis during the year :—

Articles.	Genuine.	Not Genuine.	Total.
New Milk .. ..	236	5	241
Dried Milk .. ..	2	..	2
Condensed Full Cream Milk	6	..	6
Condensed Machine Skimmed Milk .. ..	3	..	3
Butter .. ..	36	..	36
Lard .. ..	11	..	11
Margarine .. ..	3	..	3
Cocoa .. ..	6	..	6
Sponge Cake .. ..	6	..	6
Cream of Tartar .. ..	5	3	8
Liquorice Powder .. ..	6	..	6
Camphorated Oil .. ..	6	2	8
Olive Oil .. ..	6	..	6
Gregory's Powder .. ..	3	..	3
Total .. ..	335	10	345

The samples were collected in the following manner :—  
Formal samples, 131; preliminary samples, 214.

Of the 241 samples of new milk, 236 were found to be genuine and 5 adulterated. Of the 5 adulterated, 3 were found to be deficient in fat, varying from 3 to 40 per cent., and 2 were found to contain added water to the extent of 5 and 10 per cent. respectively. Magisterial proceedings were instituted with respect to the sample containing 10 per cent. added water, the vendor being fined £1. The other cases were investigated and the vendors cautioned.

One sample of cream of tartar contained an excess of impurities, and two samples from another vendor were found to contain tartaric acid.

Of the six informal samples of camphorated oil, two were found to be deficient in camphor. Formal samples obtained from the same vendors proved to be genuine.

In accordance with the Milk and Cream Regulations all the samples of milk were examined for preservatives, but none were found.

#### SALE OF FOOD ORDERS, 1921.

The various shops, stores and markets have been visited from time to time in order to enforce the requirements of the Orders concerning the labelling of imported meat.

#### IV. PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Deaths from the seven principal infectious diseases which have occurred in Coventry during the past 55 years :—

Year.	Small Pox.	Typhoid Fever.	Diphtheria	Scarlet Fever.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Diar-rhœa.
1870	..	..	1	18	15	9	84
1871	166	..	5	5	18	35	59
1872	57	..	2	8	5	15	77
1873	..	..	9	15	18	28	45
1874	..	..	11	149	5	7	45
1875	..	4	7	16	..	16	61
1876	..	9	2	30	19	25	28
1877	..	2	2	19	3	3	24
1878	..	8	8	20	14	24	47
1879	..	2	2	7	18	18	24
1880	..	3	3	36	6	10	96
1881	1	5	11	58	2	8	24
1882	..	10	2	17	17	4	18
1883	..	7	..	2	3	5	35
1884	..	5	..	3	18	29	50
1885	..	2	1	10	..	2	20
1886	..	14	..	18	49	31	49
1887	..	7	2	14	..	9	40
1888	..	3	..	6	1	14	25
1889	..	2	1	13	50	8	38
1890	..	4	5	2	1	3	45
1891	..	7	1	..	36	15	29
1892	..	9	..	..	4	4	30
1893	..	9	1	..	..	7	44
1894	1	6	3	13	54	25	15
1895	..	5	3	19	3	20	61
1896	..	12	3	9	35	8	44
1897	..	3	4	6	16	6	80
1898	..	6	5	10	29	4	131
1899	..	18	5	3	13	39	63
1900	..	6	22*	17	50	2	75
1901	..	15	31*	18	3	32	83
1902	..	6	31*	10	..	9	28
1903	3	2	34*	5	57	15	34
1904	1	1	11*	10	..	48	49
1905	..	6	13*	1	60	1	31
1906	..	4	12*	5	1	38	138
1907	..	1	10*	4	20	4	34
1908	..	1	8*	7	3	20	47
1909	..	4	11*	24	67	29	18
1910	..	5	15*	25	6	10	16
1911	..	1	17*	30	66	30	51
1912	..	..	30*	17	52	34	6
1913	..	2	33*	2	9	22	21
1914	..	2	12*	6	25	15	24
1915	..	5	37*	14	87	13	16
1916	..	1	49*	6	42	45	14
1917	..	1	26*	4	21	1	9
1918	..	1	20*	4	8	11	12
1919	..	2	16*	1	14	8	3
1920	..	..	9*	2	14	12	8
1921	..	1	8*	4	1	4	14
1922	..	..	..	2	25	16	1
1923	..	1	7	..	6	12	1
1924	..	..	8	1	1	15	1

\* The Deaths from Membranous Croup included from here.

TABLE 11.—CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1924.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED						TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH WARD OF THE CITY.										Total Cases removed to Hospital.			
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.						Radford Ward.	Poleshill Ward.	Harnall Ward. (H)	Swanswell Ward.	Bablake Ward.	Cheylesmore Ward. (W)	Hearsall Ward.	Grey Friars Ward.	Hill Fields Ward.		All Saints Ward.	St Mary's Ward.	Stoke Ward.
		Under 1.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 & under 25.	25 & under 45.	45 & under 65.													
Small-pox .. .. .	26	..	2	6	4	8	6	..	6	3	4	2	..	..	..	3	..	1	7	26
Cholera (C) Plague (P) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria, including Membranous Croup)	70	1	18	39	3	8	1	..	12	9	1	3	2	6	4	6	6	2	18	12
Erysipelas .. .. .	43	1	..	2	5	8	22	5	6	5	6	3	4	9	1	1	..	1	2	..
Scarlet fever .. .. .	267	2	45	180	34	6	..	..	56	28	21	12	10	26	15	10	3	4	46	211
Typhus fever .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric fever .. .. .	6	..	..	3	1	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	1	1	3
Relapsing fever (R) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Continued fever (C) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal fever .. .. .	5	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis .. .. .	3	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	3
Poliomyelitis .. .. .	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ophthalmia Neonatorum .. .. .	21	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	1	1	1	2	..	3	2	1	5	2
Respiratory Tuberculosis .. .. .	193	..	2	19	49	76	41	6	29	24	16	12	12	17	4	12	7	7	38	122†
Other forms of Tuberculosis .. .. .	65	3	13	20	14	11	4	..	4	4	7	1	3	5	3	6	3	4	21	9
Malaria .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dysentery .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trench Fever .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Acute Primary Pneumonia .. .. .	95	5	15	14	14	23	19	5	10	4	6	7	7	17	5	7	3	3	19	..
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia .. .. .	40	..	1	4	6	14	11	4	1	4	1	1	11	11	1	1	2	1	2	..
Acute Encephalitis Lethargica .. .. .	48	..	..	10	16	14	8	..	6	4	5	..	1	6	2	5	3	1	12	..
Acute Polio-Encephalitis .. .. .	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Chicken Pox .. .. .	867	25	237	583	14	7	1	..	71	35	62	11	54	94	31	49	20	42	304	1
Totals .. .. .	1752	58	336	882	161	182	113	20	205	121	130	53	106	195	68	106	50	70	477	392

Mark (H) indicates the locality in which the City Hospital is situated. (Built for 102 beds)

Mark (w) indicates the locality in which the Workhouse is situated.

† These are cases removed to Sanatoria only.

Isolation Hospital or Hospitals, Sanatoria, &amp;c. : City Hospital, Coventry, and Pinley (Small Pox) Hospital, in Coventry Rural District (City Council) ; Northwood and other Sanatoria (v. report).

## WEEKLY RETURNS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

WEEK ENDING.	Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Typhoid Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Erysipelas.	Respiratory Tuberculosis.	Other forms of Tuberculosis.	Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	Cerebro- Spinal Fever.	Acute Polio-myelitis.	Encephalitis Lethargica.	Malaria.	Influenzal Pneumonia.	Primary Pneumonia.	Polio- Encephalitis.	Dysentery.	Chicken Pox.
1924.																		
January 5	..	7	2	..	..	1	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	..	16
12	..	6	..	..	..	1	2	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	27
19	..	7	..	..	..	2	4	2	1	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	11
26	..	9	3	..	..	1	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	16
February 2	..	1	1	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	19
9	..	3	1	..	..	2	11	1	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	12
16	..	1	2	..	..	..	9	3	1	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	22
23	..	2	1	..	..	..	10	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	18
March 1	..	2	1	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	..	..	20
8	3	3	1	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	..	..	21
15	1	1	1	..	..	2	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	..	..	19
22	1	1	1	..	..	1	3	4	..	1	..	5	..	4	6	..	..	28
29	..	3	..	1	..	1	5	2	..	..	..	2	..	2	7	..	..	27
April 5	1	3	1	..	..	3	5	1	..	..	..	6	..	3	6	..	..	18
12	3	5	1	..	..	..	4	2	1	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	19
19	2	1	..	2	..	1	2	2	..	..	..	2	..	4	5	..	..	17
26	..	6	..	..	..	1	..	2	1	1	..	2	..	4	3	..	..	11
May 3	1	7	..	..	..	..	11	..	1	..	..	2	..	2	4	..	..	23
10	..	1	..	1	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	5	..	1	3	..	..	11
17	..	2	..	..	..	..	5	1	1	1	..	3	..	..	1	..	..	17
24	2	2	4	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	19
31	3	4	1	..	..	2	3	6	..	..	..	3	..	1	2	..	..	24
June 7	..	4	..	..	..	..	10	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	22
14	1	3	1	..	..	1	2	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	26
21	..	2	1	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	3	..	..	1	..	..	16
28	..	..	2	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	17
July 5	4	2	1	..	..	1	7	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
12	2	1	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	9
19	..	4	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17
26	2	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	19
August 2	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	9
9	..	6	1	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	10
16	..	4	..	..	..	1	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
23	..	7	2	..	..	1	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	6
30	..	8	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
September 6	..	6	..	..	1	..	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
13	..	8	1	..	..	1	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	13
20	..	11	3	..	..	1	2	3	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	4
27	..	8	2	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	8
October 4	..	11	1	..	..	1	2	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	9
11	..	8	2	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	6
18	..	20	4	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	8
25	..	13	3	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
November 1	..	6	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	6
8	..	4	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	12
15	..	9	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
22	..	5	4	1	..	3	2	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22
29	..	7	..	..	..	3	3	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	6	..	..	27
December 6	..	4	4	..	1	..	7	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	36
13	..	7	3	..	1	4	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31
20	..	5	3	..	..	1	9	..	2	..	..	1	..	1	5	..	..	29
27	..	2	1	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	17
TOTALS	26	257	67	6	3	42	191	65	21	3	3	48	..	38	93	1	..	849

## **Diphtheria.**

During the year 70 cases of Diphtheria were notified, and 8 deaths were registered from this cause. The attack rate was 0.53 per 1,000 of the population, and the mortality from this disease was 0.06. Twelve of the notified cases (*i.e.*, 17.1 per cent.) were admitted to the City Hospital.

For England and Wales the case rate for the year per 1,000 population was 1.07, and the death rate 0.06.

## **Scarlet Fever.**

Two hundred and sixty-seven cases of Scarlet Fever were notified during the year, and one death was registered as due to this disease. The attack rate per 1,000 of the population was 2.02, and the mortality 0.007. Two hundred and eleven (*i.e.*, 79 per cent.) of the notified cases were removed to the City Hospital.

Amongst the Wards, Foleshill had the largest number of cases.

In England and Wales the case rate per 1,000 population was 2.16, and the death rate 0.02.

## **Typhoid Fever.**

There were seven cases notified as Typhoid Fever, and in one of these the notification was subsequently withdrawn and cancelled; no death was registered from this disease.

Three of these cases were removed to the City Hospital, and one was admitted to the Coventry and Warwickshire Hospital.

The attack rate of 0.04 per 1,000 of the population in the City compares with the rate of 0.11 for England and Wales.

In one case, that of a man aged 30, there was a history of having eaten oysters some two or three weeks prior to the illness. The oysters were bought and eaten in Birmingham. About the same time it came to my notice that, following the annual dinner of a certain local society, a number of the members were ill with symptoms of vomiting and diarrhœa. It was found that oysters had been served at the dinner, and that these were American oysters, which had been transplanted for a specified period to the so-called cleaning beds at Carlingford, Ireland. A batch of the

same oysters was purchased locally, and sent for examination to the Birmingham University Public Health Laboratories. Reporting on these, Professor Lewis said: . . . . "From the mixed batch made up of 200 c.c., quantities of 10 c.c. and 5 c.c. both yielded evidence of containing the spores of *B. Enteritidis Sporogenes*, but these were absent from 1 c.c. No streptococci were found even in 10 c.c., but coliform bacilli could be detected in 1 c.c. and in .1 c.c." . . . .

From this it is evident that the oysters were not fit to be eaten raw, although if cooked they would probably have been safe.

### Chicken Pox.

This disease was made compulsorily notifiable within the City by an Order of the City Council on July 31st, 1923, under the provisions of the Infectious Disease (Notification) Act, 1889, Section 7 (1). The Order came into force on August 13th, 1923, and was for a period of six months; it has twice been renewed for similar periods of time.

In 1924 the number of notifications received was 867; and intimations were received from school teachers in regard to 502 cases amongst school children.

A number of cases of Small Pox were brought to light by the notification of cases alleged to be Chicken Pox.

### Acute Encephalitis Lethargica.

Forty-eight cases of this disease were notified during the year, and eight deaths were attributed to it.

The large increase in the number of notifications of this disease is shown in the following table :—

	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	Total in 6 years.
Notifications .. ..	10	8	5	..	7	48	78
Deaths .. .. .	7	6	3	..	3	8	27

A short analysis of the notifications of, and the deaths from this disease during 1924, shows the age incidence of attack and of decease :—

	Ages in years							Total
	0-1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	over 65	
Notification .. ..	..	..	10	16	14	8	..	48
Deaths .. ..	..	..	1	1	3	3	..	8

### Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis, etc.

Three cases of this disease were notified, and all terminated fatally. The three patients were admitted to the Coventry and Warwickshire Hospital.

Two cases of *Acute Poliomyelitis* were notified, and appear to have recovered without any of the after effects often resulting from this disease.

One case of *Acute Polio-Encephalitis* was notified from the Coventry and Warwickshire Hospital, and this proved fatal.

No notifications were received during the year in regard to Malaria, Dysentery, Trench Fever, Typhus Fever or Cholera.

### Other Notifiable Infectious Diseases.

During the year 95 cases of *Acute Primary Pneumonia* and 40 cases of *Acute Influenzal Pneumonia* were notified.

The deaths registered from all forms of Pneumonia numbered 73.

### BACTERIOLOGICAL DIAGNOSIS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

The total number of specimens examined is given below :—

			Samples sent.	Result positive.	Result negative.
Typhoid Fever	...	...	11	4	7
Diphtheria	...	...	317	51	266
Phthisis	...	...	252	70	182
Syphilis	...	...	356	159	197
Gonorrhœa	...	...	1	—	1
			—	—	—
Totals	...		937	284	653
			—	—	—

Of the above specimens, 57 diphtheria swabs were sent from the City Hospital, and 283 Wassermann samples from the Coventry and Warwickshire Hospital.

In ascertaining the freedom from infection of school children who had suffered from Diphtheria or been in contact with those who had, the School Nurses took 169 swabs.

### SMALL POX.

During the past three years or more a mild type of Small Pox has been prevalent in several areas in the provinces. Its mildness even in unvaccinated persons has in itself formed an obstacle to its suppression; even in ordinary outbreaks it is easy for a case of Small Pox to be mistaken for a case of Chicken Pox, especially by those who are unfamiliar with the former disease; with the mild type of the disease this has been accentuated, and a common experience—*e.g.*, at Gloucester—has been for the disease to be fairly wide-spread before its true nature has been recognised. On the other hand, it has obviously been advantageous that the outbreaks have been essentially of a non-fatal character. In February two cases in the same house were recognised in Coventry. In endeavouring to trace the origin of the infection it became clear that the disease had in the previous months affected different members of at least two neighbouring families, and its true character had not been diagnosed; and in some cases no medical advice had been sought owing to the disease appearing to be so trivial. Subsequent cases occurred in various parts of the City; in all there were 27 cases (one from the Foleshill Rural District is included as a Coventry case, the child having been sent there to be looked after by a relative while the parents were in hospital with Small Pox), and these kept the Pinley Hospital open until August.

It was impossible to trace the connection between many of these cases—somewhat unusual in Small Pox—and from this it was fairly evident that other connecting cases had been occurring and passing unrecognised.

Of the 27 cases, 18 were unvaccinated, and the ages of these varied from 4 to 65. The remainder (9) had been vaccinated in infancy only, and the ages of these ranged from 18 to 56. All were mild cases, except three, and these were somewhat severe Discrete Small Pox.

The last occasion when a Small Pox case was notified in Coventry was in 1910, and the following table sets out the notifications of and the deaths from this disease in previous years:—

			No. of cases notified.	No. of deaths from.
1863	...	...	—	28
1871	...	...	—	166
1872	...	...	—	57
1881	...	...	1	1
1882	...	...	4	—
1883	...	...	9	—
1884	...	...	1	—
1885	...	...	1	—
1889	...	...	2	—
1892	...	...	1	—
1893	...	...	30	—
1894	...	...	22	1
1896	...	...	3	—
1901	...	...	2	—
1902	...	...	4	—
1903	...	...	71	3
1904	...	...	5	1
1905	...	...	1	—
1910	...	...	1	—
1924	...	...	26	—

In England and Wales during the year there were 3,792 cases of Small Pox notified, and 7 deaths were registered as due to this disease.

(In October the Pinley Hospital was again opened for the admission of patients from the area of the Nuneaton Joint Hospital Committee—that Committee's Small Pox Hospital at Bramcote being in use as a sanatorium by the Warwickshire and Coventry Joint Tuberculosis Committee, and 38 patients were admitted up to December 31st. Of these, 32 were unvaccinated, and of ages from 4 months to 23 years; and 6 were vaccinated in infancy only, and varied in age from 19 to 68. All were mild cases except three, which were somewhat severe Discrete Small Pox).

## Vaccination.

The following are the returns of the Vaccination Officer for the past five years :—

Year.	Births.	Deaths Unvaccinat'd	Vaccinated.	Unvaccinat'd	Percentage Vaccinated
1920	3372	247	326	2799	9·6
1921	2716	246	250	2220	9·2
1922	2543	189	299	2055	11·7
1923	2421	149*	411	1862	16·9
1924	2354	177	476	1701	20·2

\* One of the deaths related to a birth registered elsewhere.

### Declarations made of Conscientious Objection.

1920	...	...	...	2,303
1921	...	...	...	2,030
1922	...	...	...	1,880
1923	...	...	...	1,342
1924	...	...	...	1,082

It will be seen that this community is largely an unvaccinated one.

In the year ended December 31st, 1924, there were 1,805 people over one year of age successfully vaccinated for the first time, and 928 people over one year were re-vaccinated.

## SCHOOLS.

As, in this City, the Medical Officer of Health is also the School Medical Officer, the two annual reports are issued together, and some amount of repetition is thereby avoided. (See page 115).

Under Section 39 of the Corporation Act, 1900, the person in charge of any school or department of a school is required to notify to the Medical Officer of Health when it is stated that a scholar is suffering from an infectious disease. All known schools and departments of schools are supplied with stamped addressed forms for this purpose by your Public Health Committee, and on page 62 is given a table of the notifications received during the year.

# Notifications received from Schools.

SCHOOL.	Whooping Cough.	Chicken Pox	Scarlet Fever.	Ring- worm	Mumps.	Diphtheria	Measles.	Skin Disease.	Small Pox	Miscel- laneous	TOTALS
<b>Elementary Schools:</b>											
Centaur Road, Boys..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
„ Infants	..	4	..	..	7	..	1	..	..	..	12
Cheylesmore, Boys..	..	4	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	5
„ Infants	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	10
Earlsdon, Mixed ..	..	9	..	1	50	..	..	..	..	..	60
„ Infants ..	17	28	..	2	121	..	5	10	..	..	183
Edgewick, Infants ..	..	1	..	..	17	..	..	..	..	..	18
Folly Lane, Girls ..	..	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	5
„ Infants..	7	14	2	1	19	..	..	..	..	..	43
Fredk. Bird Sen., Boys	..	11	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	12
„ Sen., Girls	..	5	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	6
„ Jun., Boys	1	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
„ Jun., Girls	..	52	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	53
Holbrook Lane, Boys	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	4
„ Girls	..	..	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	4
„ Infants	14	10	11	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	36
John Gulson, Boys ..	..	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
„ Girls ..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
„ Infants	4	8	6	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	21
Little Heath ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Narrow Lane, Sen. ..	..	6	16	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	27
„ Infants..	..	29	10	..	10	1	..	3	..	..	33
Paradise ..	1	28	5	5	28	..	1	..	..	..	68
Radford, Sen. ..	..	10	1	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	16
„ Jun. ..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Red Lane, Girls ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2
„ Infants ..	..	11	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	15
St. Peter's ..	5	9	..	..	27	..	..	..	..	..	41
South Street, Girls ..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	4
„ Infants	1	9	..	..	20	..	21	..	..	..	51
Spon Street Boys ..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	3
„ Girls ..	1	2	1	..	8	..	1	..	..	..	13
„ Infants	8	2	..	2	21	..	1	..	..	..	34
Stoke Council, Boys..	..	4	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	8
„ Girls..	..	18	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20
„ Infants	7	81	3	1	2	1	1	1	..	..	96
Wheatley St., Boys..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
„ Girls..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
„ Infants	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
All Saints' Mixed ..	1	4	..	1	4	1	..	..	..	1	11
„ Infants ..	4	9	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	25
St. Elizabeth's ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
St. John's Senior ..	1	1	3	..	17	..	1	..	..	..	23
St. Mark's Mixed ..	2	7	12	..	4	..	1	1	..	..	27
„ Infants ..	4	14	5	..	..	3	..	..	4	..	28
St. Mary's, Senior ..	1	7	..	..	..	12	4	..	..	1	25
St. Michael's, Boys ..	..	8	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	10
„ Girls	..	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
„ Infants	..	23	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	24
St. Osburg's, Mixed..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	4
Stoke C. of E. ..	..	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17
<b>Private School.</b>											
Miss Flinn's ..	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18
TOTALS ..	79	502	96	18	386	20	55	16	6	2	967

No returns were received from the following Elementary Schools:—Broad Street Boys and Centaur Road Girls; Cheylesmore Girls; Edgewick Senior; Folly Lane Boys; Red Lane Boys; South Boys; Sacred Heart; St. John's Junior; St. Osburg's Infants; Wheatley Street Special School.

Secondary Schools:— Barr's Hill, Stoke Park, Junior Technical, Bablake, King Henry VIII

### Epidemic Influenza.

The deaths from this disease occurring during the year numbered 33.

### Cleansing of Verminous Persons.

See the Report for 1920 as to the facilities available.

### Death Rate from Infectious Diseases.

The deaths and death rate from the seven principal infectious diseases are set out in the tables hereunder :—

	Notified.	Died.	Case Fatality per cent.
Small Pox ...	26	—	—
Scarlet Fever ...	267	1	0.4
Diphtheria ...	70	8	11.4
Typhoid Fever ...	6	—	—
Measles ...	—	1	—
Whooping Cough	—	15	—
Epidemic Diarrhœa	—	—	—
		<hr/> 25 <hr/>	

This corresponds to a death rate of 0.19. The average for the previous ten years was 0.56. The proportion of this rate attributable to each of these diseases is shown hereafter, together with a comparative statement of the similar figures for the rest of the country (except in regard to Diarrhœa, in which case the figures give the number of deaths from this cause among children under two years of age per 1,000 births).

	Coventry	England and Wales.	105 Great Towns.	157 smaller Towns.
Small Pox .. ..	0.000	0.00	0.00	0.00
Scarlet Fever .. ..	0.007	0.02	0.03	0.02
Diphtheria .. ..	0.060	0.06	0.08	0.06
Typhoid Fever .. ..	0.000	0.01	0.01	0.01
Measles .. ..	0.007	0.12	0.18	0.08
Whooping Cough .. ..	0.110	0.10	0.12	0.09
Diarrhœa and Enteritis .. (See note above)	6.62*	7.3	9.2	6.2

\* This figure is based on the deaths of children under two years from Diarrhœa (including thereunder deaths from diseases other than Epidemic Diarrhœa and Infective Enteritis) in order that the rate may be comparable with those for the rest of the country.

It will be noted that in most of these specified diseases Coventry compares favourably with the rest of the country; but that the advantage in regard to the local figures is less marked than hitherto in the case of Diarrhœa and Enteritis.

### TUBERCULOSIS.

During the year 205 new cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis, and 76 new cases of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis came to the notice of this Department.

There were 119 deaths registered as due to Pulmonary Tuberculosis, and 28 to other forms of Tuberculosis, giving a death rate of 0.90 for Pulmonary Tuberculosis and a rate of 1.11 for all forms of the disease.

The routine steps taken locally to combat this disease have been dealt with in previous reports.

In 13 instances (4 pulmonary and 9 non-pulmonary), deaths were registered in the City as due to this disease, although no notification had been received that the deceased were suffering from tuberculosis. Ten inwardly transferable deaths, registered as due to this disease (8 pulmonary, and 2 non-pulmonary) also related to persons who had not been notified.

It will be seen that of the 147 persons dying from tuberculosis during the year, there were 23 in regard to whom this Department had no previous knowledge, *i.e.*, 15.6 per cent., or approximately one in every six.

Number of Notifications on Form A.															Number of Notifications on Form B.†					Number of Notifications on Form C.			
* Primary Notifications.															Total Notifications on Form A 14	Primary Notifications*				Total Notifications on Form B 19	Poor Law Institutions. 20	Sana- toria. 21	
																Under 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	Total Primary Notifications 18				
Age Periods.		0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 30	30 to 35	35 to 40	40 to 45	45 to 50	50 to 55	55 to 60	60 to 65	Total Primary Notifications 15	198	99	46	35			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	126		67						35		24
Pulmonary, Males	..	1	4	7	8	15	27	26	26	8	4	126		4		126		198		4		93	
„ Females	..	1	3	5	14	12	15	8	4	3	2	67		2		67		99		1		34	
Non-Pulmonary, Males..	1	9	6	1	5	4	4	3	..	2	..	35		..		35		46		2		..	
„ Females	2	4	4	3	5	..	3	1	2	..	..	24		..		24		35		1		5	

# Supplemental Return.

**New** cases of Tuberculosis coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health or Chief (Administrative) Tuberculosis Officer during the period from the 1st January, 1924, to the 31st December, 1924, **otherwise** than by notification on Form A or Form B under the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1912.

Age periods	0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 and upwards.	Total Cases.
Pulmonary Males ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	1	..	..	4
"    Females ..	..	..	1	..	..	1	2	1	2	1	..	8
Non-pulmonary Males ..	..	2	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	1	..	6
"    Females ..	..	2	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	5

Total new cases coming to notice from all sources { Pulmonary ... 205  
Non-pulmonary ... 76

Of the 135 deaths registered as due to pulmonary tuberculosis or occurring amongst notified cases of pulmonary tuberculosis it would appear that :—

1 was notified 12 years before death					
1	„	„	11	„	„
1	„	„	10	„	„
2	were	„	9	„	„
1	was	„	8	„	„
3	were	„	7	„	„
2	„	„	6	„	„
4	„	„	5	„	„
6	„	„	4	„	„
8	„	„	3	„	„
15	„	„	2	„	„
31	„	„	1 year	„	„
1	was	„	9 months	„	„
2	were	„	8	„	„
1	was	„	7	„	„
3	were	„	6	„	„
1	was	„	5	„	„
3	were	„	4	„	„
5	„	„	3	„	„
14	„	„	2	„	„
2	„	„	1 month	„	„
1	was	„	3 weeks	„	„
1	„	„	2	„	„
1	was	„	1 week	„	„
1	„	„	5 days	„	„
2	were	„	4	„	„
3	„	„	3	„	„
3	„	„	1 day	„	„
4	„	„	on day of death		

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123

12 were taken from the Death Returns

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135

From the table on page 68 it will be seen that of the 4,549 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis that have come to our notice since 1912, 1,648, or 36.2 per cent., have died, 957, or 21.0 per cent., have left the City or been lost sight of, and 1,944 are alive and on the register. From this it would appear that one person in every 67 in the City has been a notified case of phthisis.

The following table shows the total number of cases of pulmonary tuberculosis which have come to our notice since 1912, the number of deaths yearly amongst those cases, the number of cases who have left the City or been lost sight of, and the total number of cases remaining on the register.

Year	Number of Cases	DEATHS														Removals or Cases lost sight of	Number remaining on Register
		1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	Total Deaths		
1912	411	42	8	13	14	9	6	5	2	1	..	2	3	1	106	82	22
1913	322	..	60	36	10	12	3	3	2	..	2	..	..	1	129	84	101
1914	308	..	..	83	41	15	5	6	1	2	1	3	1	1	164	67	77
1915	427	..	..	..	87	37	13	15	7	5	4	4	2	2	181	101	145
1916	465	..	..	..	..	80	42	19	4	5	2	4	3	1	160	128	177
1917	518	..	..	..	..	..	75	46	14	8	7	3	3	3	159	154	205
1918	488	..	..	..	..	..	..	73	26	10	7	5	1	2	124	124	240
1919	346	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	77	25	9	8	7	4	130	63	153
1920	297	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	62	25	19	9	6	121	65	111
1921	278	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	62	26	15	8	111	45	122
1922	246	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	72	25	14	111	20	115
1923	238	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60	30	90	14	134
1924	205*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	62	62	10	133
Totals	4549	42	68	132	152	153	144	167	138	119	121	144	133	135†	1648	957	1944

\* This number (205) is made up of:—

Notifications on Forms A. and B.	..	193	} 205
Information from death returns	..	12	

† This figure (135) includes 12 deaths amongst notified tuberculous patients, which were registered as due to some other disease.

The following table is intended to show how many ex-sanatorium patients were known to be "remaining well" at the end of the year. It has been compiled since your Council first provided Sanatorium beds in 1909. It should furnish a valuable index of the permanence of the benefit derived from this form of treatment.

#### PATIENTS.

Year of Admission	No. Admitted.	Left Coventry, unable to trace.	Known to be Remaining well at end of year.														
			1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923
1909	19	...	11	10	8	7	5	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
1910	20	...	...	12	13	10	7	5	6	5	4	2	3	3	2	3	3
1911	23	4	...	...	15	16	12	9	11	9	9	6	6	4	4	4	3
1912	46	4	...	...	...	19	23	21	19	21	14	14	14	12	12	9	7
1913	60	16	...	...	...	...	33	33	35	30	26	26	20	19	24	17	15
1914	119	27	...	...	...	...	...	43	63	54	42	42	39	33	40	34	31
1915	139	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	86	81	81	71	62	52	58	48	45
1916	194	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	114	111	100	100	78	82	77	66
1917	179	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	104	97	84	74	84	79	58
1918	157	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51	76	64	73	72	58
1919	127	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	50	57	56	44
1920	156	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53	76	67	41
1921	149	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52	66	51
1922	110	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	41
1923	147	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
1924	117	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	1762																54

There were 64 patients in Sanatoria on December 31st, 1924.

## PHTHISIS DEATHS.

## Occupations of Persons dying from Phthisis in 1924.

MALES.	FEMALES.
<p>Engineers :—</p> <p>Fitters and Turners .. .. 8</p> <p>Toolmakers .. .. 6</p> <p>Machinists .. .. 4</p> <p>Millwright .. .. 1</p> <p>Labourers .. .. 7</p> <p>Coach Workers .. .. 5</p> <p>Polishers... .. 4</p> <p>Ex-Soldiers .. .. 3</p> <p>Silk Workers .. .. 3</p> <p>Licensed Victuallers .. .. 2</p> <p>Carpenters .. .. 2</p> <p>Commercial Travellers .. .. 2</p> <p>Shoeing Smiths .. .. 2</p> <p>Wheel Truers .. .. 2</p> <p>Sub-Postmaster .. .. 1</p> <p>Teacher .. .. 1</p> <p>Draughtsman .. .. 1</p> <p>Pawnbroker .. .. 1</p> <p>Confectioner .. .. 1</p> <p>Butcher .. .. 1</p> <p>Clothes Dealer .. .. 1</p> <p>Cigar Maker .. .. 1</p> <p>Railway Worker .. .. 1</p> <p>Horse Trainer .. .. 1</p> <p>Motor Driver .. .. 1</p> <p>Glass Cutter .. .. 1</p> <p>Carpet Weaver .. .. 1</p> <p>Pattern Maker .. .. 1</p> <p>Brazier .. .. 1</p> <p>Beltman .. .. 1</p> <p>Drop Forger .. .. 1</p> <p>Wireman .. .. 1</p> <p>No Occupation .. .. 1</p> <p>School Age .. .. 1</p> <p>Under School Age .. .. 1</p>	<p>Wives .. .. 20</p> <p>Widows .. .. 6</p> <p>No Occupation .. .. 5</p> <p>Factory Workers.. .. 4</p> <p>Silk Workers .. .. 4</p> <p>School Age .. .. 2</p> <p>Typist .. .. 1</p> <p>Shop Assistant .. .. 1</p> <p>Textile Worker .. .. 1</p> <p>Nurse .. .. 1</p> <p>Manageress .. .. 1</p> <p>Below School Age .. .. 1</p> <p style="text-align: right;">48</p>
72	

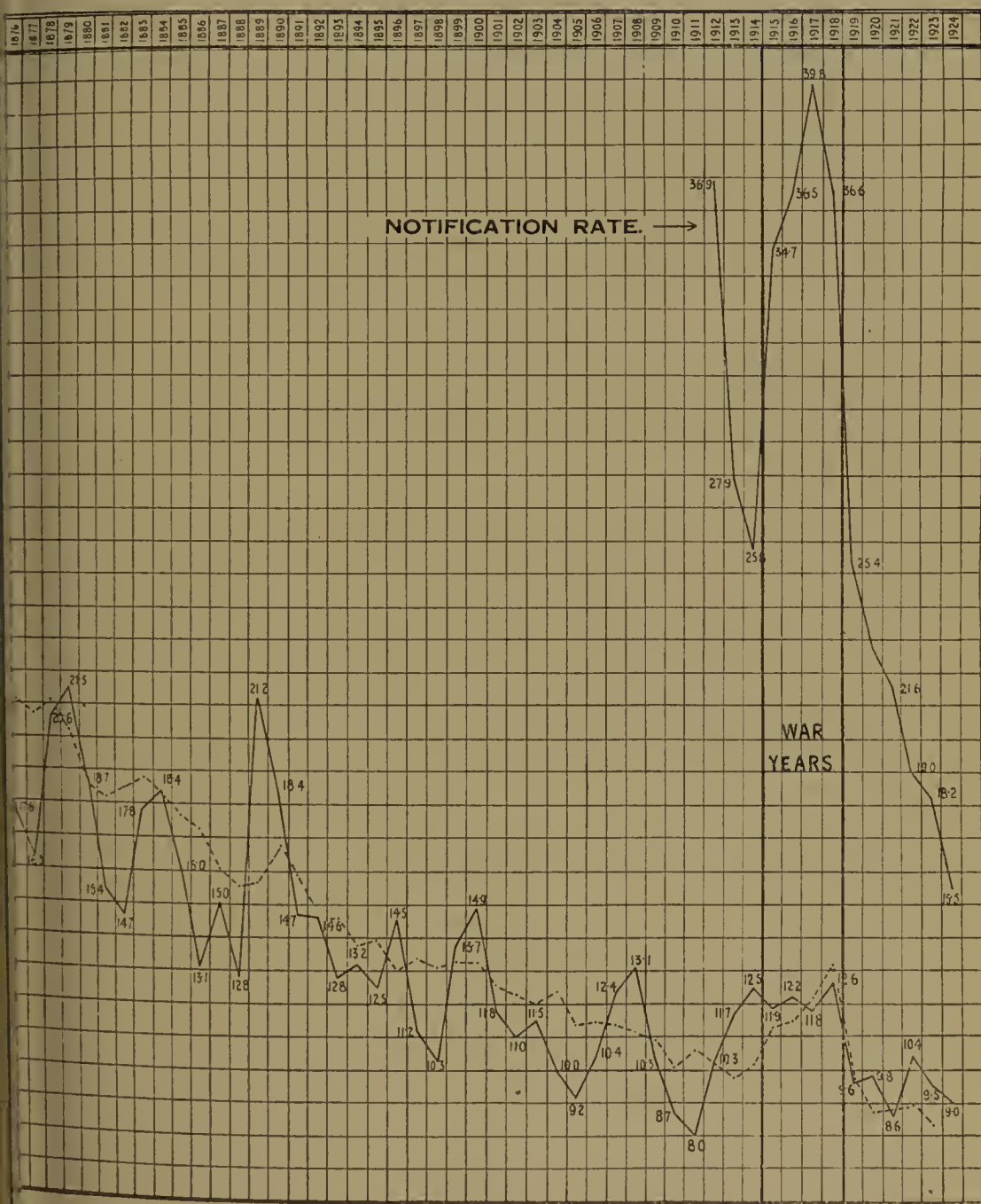
## DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS DURING THE LAST 51 YEARS.

Year.	Esti- mated Popu- lation.	Phthisis.	Phthisis Death Rate.	Other forms of Tuber- culosis.	Totals.	Tuber- culosis Death Rate.	Averages of Tuber- culosis Death Rates.
1874†	39,000	38	1.94	12	50	2.56	2.53
1875	39,446	83	2.14	34	117	2.96	
1876	39,890	70	1.76	22	92	2.30	
1877	40,344	66	1.63	29	95	2.35	
1878	40,778	84	2.06	13	97	2.37	
1879	41,222	89	2.15	22	111	2.68	2.15
1880	41,666	78	1.87	36	114	2.74	
1881	42,111	65	1.54	28	93	2.20	
1882	42,750	62	1.47	22	84	1.96	
1883	44,000	74	1.78	15	89	2.02	
1884	44,500	82	1.84	18	100	2.24	1.93
1885	45,000	72	1.60	16	88	1.74	
1886	45,500	60	1.31	13	73	1.60	
1887	46,500	70	1.50	25	95	2.04	
1888	47,500	61	1.28	15	76	1.60	
1889	48,500	103	2.12	11	114	2.33	1.82
1890	49,500	91	1.84	21	112	2.26	
1891	52,724	78	1.47	14	92	1.74	
1892	54,000	79	1.46	33	112	2.07	
1893	54,700	70	1.28	30	100	1.82	
1894	55,300	73	1.32	32	105	1.88	1.72
1895	56,000	70	1.25	27	97	1.73	
1896	59,151	86	1.45	19	105	1.78	
1897	61,234	69	1.12	33	102	1.66	
1898	61,555	64	1.03	28	92	1.49	
1899	61,796	85	1.37	29	114	1.84	1.51
1900	70,075	105	1.49	36	141	2.01	
1901	70,300	83	1.18	35	118	1.67	
1902	73,000	81	1.10	39	120	1.64	
1903	75,700	87	1.15	43	130	1.71	
1904	77,500	78	1.00	30	108	1.39	1.39
1905	81,000	75	0.92	29	104	1.28	
1906	83,900	88	1.04	40	128	1.51	
1907	87,000	108	1.24	42	150	1.72	
1908	91,000	120	1.31	41	161	1.76	
1909	93,500	97	1.03	37	134	1.43	1.38
1910	102,000	88	0.87	49	137	1.35	
1911	107,287	87	0.80	30	117	1.08	
1912	111,166	115	1.03	34	149	1.34	
1913	115,064	*135	1.17	41	176	1.52	
1914	119,003	149	1.25	31	180	1.51	1.14
1915	122,982	147	1.19	44	191	1.55	
1916	127,089	155	1.22	42	197	1.55	
1917	130,000	154	1.18	52	206	1.58	
1918	133,000	168	1.26	44	212	1.59	
1919	136,000	131	0.96	36	167	1.22	1.14
1920	130,000	128	0.98	32	160	1.23	
1921	128,205	*110	0.86	31	141	1.10	
1922	129,000	134	1.04	19	153	1.18	
1923	130,500	124	0.95	25	149	1.14	
1924	132,000	119	0.90	28	147	1.11	

\* If this table is compared with the corresponding table in previous Reports, it will be seen that the figures for the years 1913 to 1921 differ from those formerly given. This is due to the fact that deaths from miliary tuberculosis, which during those years were included under "phthisis," are now by international agreement, classified under "Other forms of tuberculosis," and the table has been altered accordingly.

† Half year only.

# STATE OF NOTIFICATIONS AND ALSO DEATH RATE FROM RESPIRATORY TUBERCULOSIS PER 10,000 OF THE POPULATION IN THE CITY.



The dotted line represents the rate for England and Wales.



## Report by the Tuberculosis Officer.

Dr. J. McG. Williams reports as follows :—

“ During 1924 the number of new Coventry patients examined at the Dispensary in The Quadrant was 526, as compared with 593 in 1923. Of the 526 patients examined, 485 attended the Dispensary, and 41 were examined in their homes. The total attendances of Coventry patients at the Dispensary amounted to 2,460, and 42 home visits to old patients were made during the year. For convenience the home visits to both new and old patients are counted as attendances at the Dispensary, making a total of 2,502 examinations at, or in connection with the Dispensary. In 1923 the number of attendances was 2,985.

The Dispensary is open on Tuesdays from 6 to 9 p.m., and on Fridays from 2 to 5 p.m., but patients can be seen on other days by appointment, and during the year the Dispensary was frequently open on other days for the examination of contacts and old cases.

The only change that occurred in the Medical Staff was at Bramcote Sanatorium. Dr. Cyriax found it impossible to combine the duties of Visiting Medical Superintendent with those of Assistant Tuberculosis Officer in charge of two Dispensaries. He therefore resumed his former duties in charge of three Dispensaries, and Dr. Tulloch, of Nuneaton, was appointed Visiting Medical Officer in February, 1924, the general management of the Institution being left in my hands.

The most notable event of the year was the official opening of the Memorial Sanatorium on the 7th July, 1924, by His Royal Highness the Duke of York, K.G.

There were, throughout the year, as at the end of 1923, 184 Sanatorium beds provided by the Joint Committee—150 at the Memorial Sanatorium and 34 at Bramcote. It will be remembered that in October, 1923, the Joint Committee, with the approval of the Ministry of Health, decided to utilize Bramcote Sanatorium as their second institution for an experimental period of one year; in November, 1924, it was decided that the experiment had been justified and should be continued, unless circumstances arose which rendered it necessary to reconsider this arrangement.

In addition, the Joint Committee continued to arrange for

the treatment of certain cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis in General Hospitals, as in previous years.

The following tables give the usual information regarding Coventry patients :—

**New Patients—**

Insured Males	..	150	} 526
Uninsured Males	..	124	
Insured Females	..	71	
Uninsured Females	..	181	

**New Patients—**

Pulmonary	..	..	116	} 526
Non-Pulmonary	..	..	16	
Not Tuberculous	..	..	384	
Doubtful, under observation at end of year	..	..	10	

	On Dispensary Treatment 1st January, 1924.	Put on Dispensary Treatment during 1924.	Total.
Insured ..	0	1	1
Uninsured ..	10	4	14
			} 15

Contacts Examined.	Tuberculous.	Not Tuberculous.	Doubtful—under observation.
211	15	196	0

*Contacts.*

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Over 16 .. .	15	53	68
Under 16 .. ..	74	69	143

Attendances of Coventry Patients ... 2,502

Attendances of County Patients ... 995

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3,497

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At the end of 1923, twenty-one doubtful cases were under observation, and during 1924 two of these were found to be tuberculous. In addition, four persons examined in previous years, and classified as 'doubtful,' were diagnosed as tuberculous. Par-

ticulars concerning these six patients are included in the following tables, bringing the total number of patients under consideration to 532.

*Stage of Disease (New Cases).*

Stage I.	Stage II.	Stage III.	Non-Pulmonary.	Not Tuberculous	Doubtful—under observation.	Total.
45	37	39	17	384	10	532

The 394 non-tuberculous and doubtful cases are not included in the following tables :—

*Age Periods (New Cases).*

0-5.	5-10.	10-15.	15-20.	20-25.	25-30.	30-35.	35-40.	40-45.	45-50.	50-55.	55-60.	Over 60.	Total.
3	3	6	22	21	20	19	15	7	6	11	3	2	138

*Condition of Teeth (New Cases).*

Good, up to 4 Decayed.	More than 4 Decayed.	Pyorrhoea Alveolaris.	Dentures, Partial or Complete.	Total.
74	33	5	26	138

*Family History of Tuberculosis (New Cases).*

Near Relative(s) Tuberculous.	Distant Relative(s) Tuberculous.	No Relatives Tuberculous.	Total.
30	28	80	138

*Sputum Examination.*—Four hundred and ten (410) specimens of sputum were examined in the Laboratory at the Dispensary, and 56 were sent to the Lister Institute. The sputum of 96 of the 121 definite cases of pulmonary tuberculosis contained tubercle bacilli, seven patients had no sputum, the sputum of nine patients did not show the bacilli, and it was not examined in nine cases.

*Institutional Treatment.*—Information concerning the number of admissions and discharges, average length of stay, and institutions made use of during the year, is given in the following tables :—

<i>Sanatoria :—</i>				Admissions.	Discharges.	
Bramcote	...	...	...	36	...	43*
Memorial	...	...	...	86	...	80†
<i>Hospitals :—</i>						
Rugby	...	...	...	9	...	6
<i>Colonies :—</i>						
Papworth (Cambridge)	...	...	...	0	...	1
				131		130

\* Including 9 patients transferred to Memorial Sanatorium.

† Including 4 patients transferred to Bramcote Sanatorium.

Average duration of treatment, all institutions	18.41 weeks.
Average duration of treatment, Bramcote	... 16.60 weeks.
Average duration of treatment, Memorial Sanatorium	... 20.39 weeks.

*Deaths in Institutions (included in discharges) :—*

Bramcote	...	...	...	...	9
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One of these was a discharged soldier.

*Clothing for Necessitous Patients.*—Owing to the difficulty of providing necessitous patients with warm garments on their admission to an institution, the Joint Committee, with the approval of the Ministry of Health, provided a sum of money for this purpose. This has materially assisted the treatment by conducing to the comfort of such patients.

Examinations of patients returning from Sanatoria, Colonies and Hospitals were made as soon as possible after discharge, and the condition of the 113 patients examined was as follows :—

Much Improved.	Improved.	Stationary.	Worse.	Total.
17	71	16	9	113

Seventy-seven (77) of the patients who were discharged or died may be classified as advanced or moderately advanced cases. It was found that seven of these were much improved, 37 improved, 16 stationary, 8 worse, and 9 had died.

*Contributions by Patients.*—At their meeting on the 21st November, 1924, the Joint Committee decided to discontinue the practice of requiring from patients undergoing Institutional Treatment payment in accordance with their means, and to accept, from the 1st January, 1925, voluntary contributions instead.

The Treasurer informs me that during the year the total amount received from County and City patients was £576 14s. 1d. The amount received in 1923 was £688 3s. 3d.

Old cases of at least twelve months' duration were examined, with a view to finding out their working capacity. The following table gives the number at work, the number fit for light work, and the number not working and unfit for work of any kind:—

Doing some work at date of examination.	Not working, but fit for light work.	Unfit for work of any kind.	Total
128	19	97	244
52·5%	7·5%	40%	

*Contacts.*—Routine examination of contacts was continued. Little difficulty was experienced in arranging for the examinations, and only 17 contacts failed to keep their appointments. It was found that 15 persons out of 211 examined were definitely tuberculous.

*Dispensary Treatment.*—The number of patients who had this form of treatment shows a decrease of 9, compared with the number in 1923.

*X-Ray Examinations.*—The number of examinations of Coventry patients made during the year was 487, as compared with 563 in 1923. There were 470 screen examinations, and 17 photographs were taken; 473 examinations of the chest were made, and 14 examinations of other parts.

*Shelters.*—The Joint Committee continued to make use of the shelters owned by the City Council, as in previous years. On the

31st December, 1924, eleven of the Coventry shelters were in use. During the year two shelters were removed on ceasing to be required, and two were erected at new addresses. At the end of 1924 there were five vacant shelters.

*Children.*—One hundred and nine-three (193) children up to 16 years attended the Dispensary for examination. Of these, 8 were suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis, 6 from non-pulmonary tuberculosis, 2 were doubtful and under observation at the end of the year. The pulmonary cases were classified into Stage I., 5; Stage II., 3; Stage III., 0. Of the children attending, 98 were boys and 95 were girls.

*Dental Treatment.*—Dental treatment was given to patients needing it at the Memorial and Bramcote Sanatoria. Particulars of the cases treated in these Sanatoria appear in the Reports of the Medical Officers of these Institutions to the House Committees. One patient having Domiciliary Treatment had dental treatment through the Joint Committee's organisation during the year, at a cost of £7 11s. 0d.

*After-Cure.*—Efforts were made to obtain suitable employment, clothing, and financial help for necessitous cases, on the same lines as in previous years. Fortunately, more money was received during 1924 for the purposes of after-care than in 1923. Gifts of clothing and sums of money, amounting to £38 2s. 0d., were received from various sources, also 21 Christmas Parcels from the Mayor's Fund and 10 tickets for Christmas Parties. There were 129 applications for help, and the cases were dealt with by the Tuberculosis Nurse as follows:—

Financial help, 14; Employment found, 3; Clothing supplied, 23; Arrangements for admission to Infirmary, 6; Relief from Guardians, 2; Special Nursing arrangements, 28; Coal Tickets, 9; Tickets for Children's Parties, 10; Parcels from Mayor's Christmas Fund, 21; Unable to help, 13. Total, 129.

The Tuberculosis Nurse paid 517 visits to patients' homes, 38 of these being to discharged ex-Service men; and the Health Visitors paid 2,158 such visits, of which 88 were to discharged soldiers and sailors.

*Extra Nourishment.*—The Joint Committee continued to grant extra nourishment to suitable cases. Their expenditure must not

exceed £2 per thousand of the population of the area. During the year the Committee granted extra nourishment to 18 Coventry patients. Grants ceased to 26 patients during the period under consideration, and there were sixteen patients having extra diets on the 31st December, 1924. The Treasurer informs me that the sum of £380 14s. 11d. was spent on extra nourishment in Warwickshire and Coventry. In 1923 the amount spent was £384 8s. 7d. As a general rule, the Committee do not give grants of extra nourishment to patients whose total family income, after deducting the rent, exceeds 10/- per head per week.

*Payment of patients' travelling expenses.*—Three applications for travelling expenses were received during the year, and the amount spent was 4s. 5d.

*Vocational Training.*—The scheme introduced by the Ministry of Pensions in 1922 for the Vocational Training of tuberculous ex-Service men has now been concluded. One Coventry man received training under the scheme.

The following information relating to the incidence of and the death rate from tuberculosis, and the provision made for the treatment of the disease, may be of interest. The statistics are taken from the Annual Report for the year 1923, of the Chief Medical Officer of the Ministry of Health. The notifications of all forms of tuberculosis in England and Wales fell from 117,139 in 1913 to 71,004 in 1923, and the number of deaths registered from tuberculosis fell from 49,476 to 40,788. In England in March, 1924, there were 446 dispensaries staffed by 340 Tuberculosis Officers. There were in the same month 444 residential institutions, approved by the Ministry of Health for the treatment of tuberculosis, providing 20,115 beds. The number of persons receiving institutional treatment for this disease on the 1st March, 1924, was 16,458, including 4,569 children.

The cost of providing institutional treatment for tuberculosis is high, and there may be some who entertain doubts as to whether the results achieved justify the expense. It is difficult to answer such doubts, but there seems to be a consensus of authoritative medical opinion that Sanatorium treatment in carefully selected cases is the best form of treatment at present available for the disease."

### Relation of Tuberculosis Officers to Preventive Work.

During the year occasion arose for the consideration of this matter by the Joint Tuberculosis Committee, and the County Medical Officer and I reported concerning it. The main argument of that report was concerned with the great importance of associating the Tuberculosis Officers to the greatest extent possible with the measures directed towards the *prevention* of Tuberculosis. One of the greatest drawbacks of the delegation of the institutional treatment of Tuberculosis to a special committee with its own medical officers is the fact that there is thus formed a more or less water-tight compartment, and there is obviously an unconscious tendency to regard the treatment of the afflicted patient as the beginning and the end of a "campaign" against Tuberculosis; whereas it is only a minor part of that campaign. It is comparable to the provision of a hospital for the injured at the foot of a dangerous cliff and omitting to erect a danger signal and a fence at the top.

No disease has ever been eliminated merely by the treatment of the sufferers.

To this end the late Local Government Board, and since then the Ministry of Health, have continually advised that Tuberculosis Officers should be associated as closely as possible with the preventive measures of the local authority, and have suggested that they should be officially recognised as Assistant Medical Officers of Health. The Joint Tuberculosis Committee thereupon resolved to communicate with the various sanitary authorities throughout the County, forwarding a copy of this report with a request that they consider the desirability of appointing the Tuberculosis Officers as Assistant Medical Officers of Health for Tuberculosis purposes, without salary, to which arrangement the Joint Committee would heartily agree. As a result of this, some authorities fell in with the proposal, and some did not. I regret to say that this Authority was among the latter.

With his report the Tuberculosis Officer has forwarded copies of the Annual Reports for 1924 of—

- (a) The Memorial Sanatorium, written by Dr. Heaf, and
- (b) Bramcote Sanatorium, written by himself.

These are records of the Joint Tuberculosis Committee,

and deal with both Warwickshire and Coventry cases. The admissions to the two sanatoria during the year were :—

		Total cases.	Coventry cases.
Memorial Sanatorium	...	247	86
Bramcote	„ ...	72	36

In November last, after a twelve months' trial, the Joint Committee decided to continue the use of Bramcote as their second Sanatorium.

At the Memorial Sanatorium a school, approved by the Board of Education, with a certificated teacher in charge, is conducted for the benefit of the children.

A short description of the Memorial Sanatorium is given in the following :—



THE MEMORIAL SANATORIUM, HERTFORD HILL.

*Extract from "The British Journal of Tuberculosis" of October, 1924.*

"The Warwickshire King Edward VII. Memorial Sanatorium occupies a fine position on the high ground of Hertford Hill to the right of the Birmingham Road, about two miles from Warwick. From the entrance gates the imposing frontage of the administration block forms a fitting background to the life-like statue of King Edward VII., which stands in the centre of the grounds. The sanatorium accommodates 150 beds—66 for men, 50 for women, and 34 for children—and has been built for the reception of early cases only. Four of the pavilions are built of brick, and have a long central corridor passing through the cubicles, which hold two or four beds. The fifth pavilion is of wood, and contains thirteen cubicles; and the sixth block is used as a hospital, being fitted with well-heated single wards, good bath-rooms and a corridor along the north side of the wards. The upper part of the administration block is used as the Nurses' Home, and in the

lower part are the medical officer's and matron's rooms, committee-room and offices, and consulting-rooms, with a laboratory and modern X-ray apparatus in the east wing of the building. The patients' dining-room, which is between the administration block and the kitchen, is a large, lofty room, artistically decorated, and capable of seating 150 persons; alongside it is the small dining-room for the children, which is wisely planned with the radiators under the tables. The kitchen has a central gas-range and large steam cookers, and is conveniently situated for serving the food to the staff and patients' dining-halls. Leading out of the dining-hall is the scullery, where the patients do their own washing-up, each having his or her own numbered plate, cutlery and tea-cloth. To the right of these buildings is situated the laundry, containing a modern drying-cupboard, which takes up very little space and is most efficient, and other machinery driven by electricity supplied from the power-house. This latter building adjoins the laundry, and supplies the power and lighting for the whole sanatorium. Near to it is a large garage and a complete workshop, in which all manner of repairs may be done. Although the sanatorium was opened officially by H.R.H. the Duke of York as recently as July 3rd, 1924, patients have been admitted since October 3rd, 1923. The majority of cases are treated by auto-inoculation and graduated exercises, supplemented by heliotherapy; others are treated by artificial pneumothorax, and a few with autogenous vaccines. As far as possible the children continue their education in the school attached to the children's pavilion. The sanatorium is rate-aided, and has a State grant, but patients who are able to contribute towards their treatment are asked to do so according to their individual means. The sanatorium is conducted under the direction of the Warwickshire and Coventry Joint Committee for Tuberculosis."

## VENEREAL DISEASES.

The free clinic established at the Coventry and Warwickshire Hospital has been continued, and the return of the work done in this department of the Hospital is set out in tabular form.

It will be seen that out of a total of 1,079 patients, 71, or 6.5 per cent., ceased to attend the clinic before their first course of treatment was completed, 6, or 0.55 per cent., ceased attendance after one or more courses, but before completing treatment, and 34, or 3.1 per cent., did not attend for final tests, although they completed their treatment.

There are fourteen general practitioners qualified to receive free supplies of salvarsan substitutes; and to these, 24 doses of Novarsenobillon, 38 doses of Galyl, and 18 doses of Sulfarsenol have been supplied during the year.

Seventy-three specimens for the Wassermann Test have been submitted by private practitioners.

Dr. Hawley, the Medical Officer in charge of this Department at the Coventry and Warwickshire Hospital, kindly reports as follows :—

“ The new cases attending the Centre in 1924 numbered 259, as compared with 266 in the previous year; the total number of patients treated or presenting themselves for treatment was 1,079.

The number of new cases of Syphilis in the City shews a reduction upon the figure for last year, but there were more cases of Gonorrhœa; a similar increase was noted last year in the number of patients suffering from this latter disease. The chronicity of some of the Gonorrhœa cases necessitates a more costly and prolonged treatment than usual.

There has been a big increase in the quantity of drugs used at the Centre, and these have included Novarsenobillon, Stabilarsan, Arseno-Argentum and Sulfarsenol.

The facilities available seem to be well known to the public generally, and that the Centre fulfils a definite need is evidenced by the 5,246 attendances made in the year.”

Return relating to all persons who were treated at the Treatment Centre at the Coventry and Warwickshire Hospital during the year ended the 31st December, 1924.

82



Table shewing the number of cases dealt with for the first time during the year ended the 31st December, 1924, classified under age groups.

Age of patients at date of first attendance at the Treatment Centre.	Under 1		1 to 5		5 to 14		14 to 16		16 to 17		17 to 18		18 to 19		Over 19		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Syphilis—																		
(a) Congenital .. ..	1	..	..	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	3	8	8
(b) Acquired .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	50	51	33	33
Soft Chancre .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gonorrhœa .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	82	83	13	13
Conditions other than V.D. ..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	53	55	13	13
Total number of Cases .. ..	3	1	..	2	2	3	..	..	1	..	1	1	1	1	184	192	67	67
Total number of Individuals ..	3	1	..	2	2	3	..	..	1	..	1	1	1	1	184	192	67	67

**Return as to Children under 16 years of age dealt with for the first time at Treatment Centre during the year 1924.**

Case no.	Sex	Age at date of first attendance at Centre.	If other children in same family are included in this return, state the No. of the case below.	Disease from which the child is suffering.	Information in M.O.'s possession as to whether any other member of family is affected.			
					Father	Mother	Brothers	Sisters
75	F.	2 months at 1/5/24	Previous baby age 6, died .. ..	Congenital Syphilis	—	Yes	—	—
91	M.	7 weeks at 29/5/24	—	Congenital Syphilis	—	—	1 other child	—
92	F.	4 years 5/6/24	No	Congenital Syphilis	—	—	—	—
19	F.	4½ years 24/7/24	No	Congenital Syphilis	Yes	Yes	—	—
65	F.	9 years 11/9/24	No	Gonorrhœa	—	—	—	—
47	M.	13 years 18/12/24	No	Congenital Syphilis	—	—	—	Yes, 1

## V. MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

### Maternity and Child Welfare Act, 1918.

The work in connection with the Scheme under the Act has continued as in previous years.

In the direction of Maternal Welfare, consideration is now being given to the appointment of a Gynecological Specialist in connection with the Welfare Centre. The figures relating to Maternal Mortality shew that in the 17 years which have elapsed since 1907 (when specialized attention was first given to this subject), the number of mothers losing their lives in connection with child-birth has been 173, or at the rate of 3.7 mothers for every 1,000 children born. The principal contributing causes to this number (173) have been:—Puerperal Fever, 45; Accidents of child-birth, 42; Puerperal convulsions, 22; Puerperal hæmorrhage, 21; Abortion, 18; various other causes, 25.

Miss Barratt, the Superintendent Health Visitor, supplies the following report concerning the number of visits, etc.:—

“During the year the Health Visitors made 1,894 first visits to infants in the City. Visits are arranged to be made shortly after the midwife (or doctor) has ceased attending in order to ascertain if all is going well, and to see whether by a little trained

advice or practical suggestion the mother can be helped with her baby.

*Re-visits.*—Re-visits numbering 3,717 have been paid to infants up to 12 months old, and 5,996 children from 1 to 5 years have been visited. It is a most important factor in health visiting that a baby should be re-visited frequently. Anxiety and worry, or ill-health of the mother may render artificial feeding necessary, and it is at this time that a mother welcomes a visit from a Health Visitor, and is glad of advice regarding bottle feeding. Children who previously appeared to be healthy and gaining in weight are found sometimes on re-visiting at 11 or 12 months to be looking very poorly and to be still breast-fed; a frequent reason given by the mother for not having weaned the child is that she could not afford to buy the necessary milk.

*Transferred Births.*—The names and addresses of 178 infants and young children who have left the City have been notified to the Medical Officers of other areas, and 31 infants have been notified as coming to live in the City. These transfers enable an early visit to be paid by a Health Visitor."

BIRTHS VISITED DURING THE YEAR 1924. Total number, 1,894.

	Totals.	Percentage.
Kind of feeding—		
(1) Entirely breast fed ... ..	1574	83·1
(2) Hand and breast fed .. ..	55	2·9
(3) Entirely hand fed ... ..	245	12·9
(4) Unclassified ... ..	20	1·1
Kind of food—(when hand-fed)—		
(1) Fresh cow's milk and water ..	115	38·3
(2) „ „ and barley water ..	29	9·7
(3) „ „ with Patent Foods ..	29	9·7
(4) Dried Milk ... ..	98	32·7
(5) Condensed Milk ... ..	27	9·0
(6) Biscuits, bread-sop, etc. ...	2	·6
Mode of feeding—		
(1) Boat shaped bottle ... ..	289	96·3
(2) Long tube bottle ... ..	2	·6
(3) Both ... ..	...	...
(4) Spoon ... ..	9	3·0
Class of house : rent—		
(1) Up to 5/- ... ..	98	5·1
(2) Above 5/- up to 8/- ... ..	534	28·2
(3) Above 8/- ... ..	1242	65·6
(4) Unclassified ... ..	20	1·1
Overcrowded Houses—		
More than two persons } No. of houses per bedroom	869	45·8
Not classified—		
Wrong address given, or removed, or death of baby before visit ...	20	1·1
Infants sleeping in cots ... ..	1181	62·3
Promises to get cots ... ..	244	12·9
Comforters used ... ..	594	31·3

### Infant Consultation Centre.

The Welfare Centre at the Barracks Square has been open on five afternoons each week, and a Medical Officer has been in attendance each Wednesday for consultative purposes, Drs. A. H. Newton and Constance Challis attending alternately throughout the year. The number of consultations was 956, and the total number of cases seen by the doctors was 625. Ante-natal cases to the number of 138 attended during the year, and several cases were referred to the Hospital Gynæcologist.

The average weekly attendance (counting a mother and baby as one) has been 410, and the attendances during the year numbered 20,488. These figures shew an increase on 1923, and it has been noticeable that many mothers bring their babies in order to keep them well, rather than to seek advice after illness has overtaken their children.

The distribution of dried milk has continued during the year; the amount supplied free or at half-price has decreased, but the amount sold at slightly over cost price shews an increase. It is satisfactory to find mothers, who, owing to improved circumstances are no longer eligible for free milk, becoming eager buyers of the food which has proved satisfactory for their children. The following table shews the distribution of dried milk, etc., in 1924. The total cost of this amounted to £1,755 19s. 1d., and the receipts for that portion which was sold came to £1,573 18s. 3d.

#### DRIED MILK ETC. 1924.

	Stock in hand 1/1/24.	Purchas'd in 1924.	TOTAL.	Distributed in 1924.			Stock in hand 31/12/24
				Free.	Sold.	Total.	
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Dried Milk No. 1 ..	1,457	16,848	18 305	3,243	13,178	16,421	1,884
" " 2 ..	112	360	472	143	284	427	45
" " 3 ..	557	5,200	5,757	1,125	3,902	5,027	730
" " 4 ..	440	440	880	606	219	825	15
" " 5 ..	..	364	364	108	190	298	66
<b>TOTAL DRIED MILK ..</b>	<b>2,566</b>	<b>23,212</b>	<b>25,778</b>	<b>5,225</b>	<b>17,773</b>	<b>22,998</b>	<b>2,780</b>
Groats lbs. .. ..	83	288	371	..	344½	344½	26½
Ovaltine ½-lb. tins ..	375	2,880	3,255	175	2,478	2,653	602
Malt & Oil, 1-lb. cartons	195	480	672	..	631	631	41

#### Dental Treatment for Children between 3 and 5 years.

By permission of the Education Committee (Physical Welfare Sub-Committee) children between the ages of 3 and 5 years can be treated by the School Dentists at the King Street Clinic when sent from the Welfare Centre. This arrangement was made in October, and nine mothers availed themselves of the privilege of having their children's teeth attended to up to 31st December, 1924.

### Notification of Births Act.

During the year 89 notifications of live births occurring in their practices have been received from doctors, 1,870 from midwives, and 5 have been notified by parents; 20 still-births have been notified by doctors, and 62 by midwives, making a total of 2,046 notifications received relating to 1,986 actual births.

Of the total of 2,144 births registered, 1,985 were notified, or 92.6 per cent.

### Maternity Beds.

There has been an increased demand for the beds reserved by the Council in the Maternity Wards at the Coventry and Warwickshire Hospital. Ten cases were awaiting admission on 1st January, and 111 cases were booked during the year. Of these 121 cases, 96 were admitted, to whom 97 children were born; and the others were waiting their time.

For these beds the Council paid to the Hospital the sum of £600 12s. 0d. during the year, and the contributions received amounted to £225 10s. 10d.

### MIDWIVES' ACTS, 1902 AND 1918.

Of the 61 midwives who notified their intention to practise in 1924, 10 have left the neighbourhood, 4 have taken one case each, 3 have acted only as maternity nurses, and 3 have given up practising, leaving at the end of the year 41 in actual practice. Three of the latter are "bona-fide," *i.e.*, untrained midwives.

During the year 100 visits to midwives have been paid; 2 of them have been paid by the Health Visitors and 98 by the Superintendent Health Visitor; the former visits were regarding cases of infectious disease, and the latter principally routine visits, when the midwives' bags have been inspected, their books seen and signed.

It sometimes occurs that a midwife wishes to consult Miss Barratt about a case, and calls at the Council House to explain the difficulty or to ask advice; in cases of Puerperal Fever, the midwife in whose practice the illness has occurred, reports the case and asks for instructions as to her procedure, bringing for inspection her records of temperature and pulse. Over 40 visits were made by midwives during the twelve months to the Public Health Department.

The registers have been carefully kept and the numerous details entered in methodically. The figures show that 2,135 cases have been attended during the year; of these, 282 have occurred outside the City area, leaving 1,853 cases as having taken place in Coventry. Out of these, 308 have been doctors' cases, where a midwife has been in attendance as well. This leaves 1,545 cases attended by midwives out of the total number of births occurring within the City.

No letters of caution to midwives have been necessary during the year. The number of artificial feeding forms received has been 54, and the number of still-births notified 62; while 4 forms have been received from midwives who have been in contact with a source of infection. Fifteen forms reporting the occurrence of deaths have been sent in, and three for laying out the dead.

The causes for sending for medical help were as follows :—

<i>For the Mother.</i>				<i>For the Child.</i>			
Prolonged Labour	...	...	112	Inflammation of Eyes	...	...	53
Lacerated Perineum	...	...	78	Debility or Feebleness	...	...	45
Abortion or Miscarriage	...	...	21	Deformity	...	...	12
Hæmorrhage	...	...	20	Phimosis	...	...	6
Rise of Temperature	..	...	18	Rash	...	...	6
Premature Birth	...	...	18	Convulsions	...	...	5
Adherent Placenta & Membranes			11	Asphyxiated	...	...	5
Abnormal Presentation	...	...	11	Tongue-tied	...	...	3
Breech	...	...	9	Green Stools	...	...	3
Pain in Leg	...	...	9	Death of infant	...	...	3
Oedema	...	...	8	Snuffles	...	...	2
Contracted Pelvis	...	...	6	Jaundice	...	...	2
Illness during Pregnancy	...		5	Other Causes	...	...	2
Exhaustion	...	...	4				
Albuminuria	...	...	4				
Mammary Abscess	...	...	4				
Uterine Inertia	...	...	4				
Rash	...	...	2				
Twin Birth	...	...	2				
Prolapse of Cord	...	...	1				
Eclampsia	...	..	1				
Tumour	...	...	1				
Severe Headache	...	...	1				
Mania	...	...	1				
Purulent Discharge	...	...	1				
Other Causes	...	...	12				
<u>364</u>				<u>147</u>			

### **Puerperal Fever.**

Five cases of this disease were notified, and two deaths were registered as due to it.

### **Ophthalmia Neonatorum.**

There have been 21 cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum notified during 1924. As 11 of them were notified by doctors and 12 by midwives, it would appear that 2 have been notified by both.

Of the 21 cases, 18 are said to have made a total recovery, and 3 a partial recovery. Two of these cases were nursed in hospital.

### **Measles.**

Alleged cases to the number of 55 were notified by Head Teachers of Schools. One death was registered as due to Measles, a child under two years of age.

### **Whooping Cough.**

Notifications were received from Head Teachers of Schools as to 79 alleged cases of this disease occurring in the homes of children, and fifteen deaths were recorded.

### **Epidemic Diarrhœa.**

No death was registered as due to Epidemic Diarrhœa or Infective Enteritis; six were certified as due to Diarrhœa and Enteritis not returned as infective, eight to Gastro-enteritis, one to Colitis, and one, a child of one month, to Dyspepsia. Of the total, 14 were under two years of age.

### **Still Births.**

No system of *registration* of still-births exists in this country. Under the Notification of Births Act, still-births (after a certain period of gestation) are notifiable. During the year 20 cases were notified by medical men and 62 by midwives.

The Superintendent of the Cemeteries kindly furnishes me each month with a record of those that are buried at the Coventry Cemeteries; from these it appears that 96 bodies of infants said to have been still-born were buried in the Cemeteries during the year; of these, 48 were certified by medical men as having been still-born, 47 by midwives, and one by the Coroner's order. Six of these were born outside the City.

## VI. SANITARY ADMINISTRATION.

### STAFF.

Particulars of the staff of Inspectors, Health Visitors, etc., are set out on pages 2-3. The summary of the work of the Inspectors is set out on pages 36 to 42, and that of the work of the Health Visitors under the headings of their different duties is as follows :—

(1) Visits in regard to births. These have been spoken of under the heading of Maternity and Child Welfare (page 85).

(2) Infectious Disease. Visits, numbering 2,179 have been made in regard to infectious diseases; the greater proportion being in connection with Tuberculosis (2,158).

Of the remaining 21 visits, 18 were paid to cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum, 2 to Cerebro-spinal Meningitis, and 1 to Encephalitis Lethargica.

(3) Work in connection with the Midwives Acts is referred to on page 89.

(4) Other miscellaneous work. During the year 54 miscellaneous visits have been made. These include visits in respect of neglected homes, dirty premises, dilapidations, alleged nuisances, overcrowded houses, and any other special information required.

During the year 91 nuisances and 26 dirty houses were reported.

#### Classification of visits paid during 1924.

	1923	1924
Notified Births visited ... ..	1,999	1,894
Re-visits to Notified Births (to infants under 12 months). ... ..	1,795	3,717
Re-visits to Notified Births (to children up to 5 years). ... ..	1,784	5,996
Ante-natal Visits ... ..	116	269
Still-births ... ..	5	3
Infants' Deaths inquired into ... ..	10	12
Phthisis ... ..	1,371	2,158
Other Infectious Diseases ... ..	45	21
Midwives ... ..	106	100
Mentally Deficient Cases ... ..	234	255
Miscellaneous ... ..	70	54
Total	7,535	14,479
Hints on Feeding ... ..	posted 145	posted 78
Nuisances reported ... ..	63	91
Dirty houses found ... ..	31	26

## HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION FOR INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

### **The City and Pinley Isolation Hospitals.**

At the City Hospital 359 patients have been under treatment. Twenty-seven were remaining in at the beginning of the year, and 332 were admitted during the year.

Of these patients, 69 were admitted from the Foleshill Rural District (65 Scarlet Fever, 3 Typhoid Fever and 1 Croup), 26 from the Coventry Rural District (all Scarlet Fever), and 1 from the Nuneaton Rural District (Measles).

Particulars concerning the illnesses are given in the subjoined table.

Of the 11 patients admitted as Diphtheria and discharged during the year, 3 were sent in with a view to Tracheotomy being performed if required. Of these, 2 were operated upon and recovered; in the third case no operation was called for. The other cases of Diphtheria were admitted for isolation.

The Pinley Small Pox Hospital was opened on February 28th, and between that date and August 16th 27 cases were admitted and discharged (26 of these were Coventry cases, and 1 was from the Foleshill Rural District). On October 11th the Hospital was again opened, and between that date and December 31st 38 cases were admitted (35 from the Borough of Nuneaton, 1 from the Bulkington Urban District, and 2 from the Foleshill Rural District). Seven of these cases were remaining in at the end of the year. So that during the year 65 cases of Small Pox were under treatment, 58 of whom were discharged.

DISEASE.	In Hospital Jan. 1, 1924	Admitted during 1924.	Total.	Recovered.	Died.	Remaining in Hospital Jan. 1, 1925	Fatality per cent completed cases
CITY HOSPITAL.							
Scarlet Fever .. .. .	26	302	328	291	2	35	0.7
Diphtheria .. .. .	1	12	13	8	3	2	27.3
Croup .. .. .	}	Admitted as Diphtheria }	1	1	1	..	..
Measles .. .. .			2	2	2	..	..
Typhoid Fever .. .. .	..	5	5	2	1	2	33.3
Chicken Pox .. .. .	..	1	1	1	..	..	..
Sick Staff .. .. .	..	9	9	9	..	..	..
	27	332		314	6	39	1.9
	359		359	359			
PINLEY HOSPITAL.							
Small Pox .. .. .	..	65	65	58	..	7	..

## CITY HOSPITAL—PARTICULARS OF DISTRICTS.

Area from which admitted.	DISEASES.							
	Sick Staff.	Total patients admitted.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria	Enteric Fever.	Croup.	Measles.	Chicken Pox
Coventry .. .. .	9	227	211	12	2	..	1	1
Foleshill R.D. .. .. .	..	69	65	..	3	1	..	..
Coventry R.D. .. .. .	..	26	26	..	..	..	..	..
Nuneaton R.D. .. .. .	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
	9	323	302	12	5	1	2	1
	332		323					

The average period of stay of those patients who were admitted to the City Hospital was 41.7 days.

The maximum number of patients in this Hospital at any time during the year was 79, and the minimum 13. The average throughout the year was 37.

The current expenses of the City Hospital during the last financial year ending 31st March, 1924, amounted to £9,246 15s. 3d.; those for the Pinley Hospital to £227 2s. 10d.

During the same period the sum of £1,253 15s. 6d. was received on account of the admission of patients to the City Hospital from outside districts, etc.

The current expenses of the two hospitals for the year ended 31st December, 1924, totalled £6,463 1s. 3d. for the City Hospital, and £746 3s. 3d. for the Pinley Hospital.

For the City Hospital the sum above stated (£6,463 1s. 3d.) for maintenance expenses, divided among the average number of patients, amounted to 67s. 4½d. per head per week.

The average sum expended per week during the year for diet amounted to £23 13s. 6d.; this, divided among the average number of patients and boarded staff, amounts to 7s. 2.9d. each per week, or the cost of diet for each boarded person was 1s. 0.4d. per day.

The cost of maintaining the Pinley Small Pox Hospital during the year amounted to £746 3s. 3d. With 65 patients (7 of whom were remaining in Hospital at the end of the year) the cost per patient per week was 75s. 1d., with a total of 1,391 patient days.

In connection with the admission and treatment of the 39 patients from outside the City, the sum of £317 2s. 0d. has been received for maintenance, etc.

The 58 patients treated and discharged were each on the average in hospital for 24 days.

### **Disinfecting and Ambulance Stations.**

The following figures represent the work that has been done in connection with the Disinfecting and Ambulance Stations:—

Visits paid to houses where infectious disease was suspected or notified—1,281.

Patients removed to the City Hospital—253.

Patients removed to the Pinley Hospital—27.

Houses disinfected by fumigation or spraying—511.

Articles disinfected by steam—3,984.

Disinfection of rooms by fumigation or spraying, and of clothing, etc., by heat, has been carried out when necessary.

## Public Mortuary.

The Public Mortuary has been used on 30 occasions during the year.

Twenty-eight of the bodies were brought in by the ambulance, and two by the Police.

The post-mortem room was used eight times.

The bodies of two still-born infants were brought in by the Police; and the particulars relating to the other twenty-eight bodies are as follows :—Sudden death, 11; suicide, 9; accidentally killed, 5; drowned, 2; found dead, 1.

## LOCAL ACTS, ADOPTIVE ACTS, BYE-LAWS, AND LOCAL REGULATIONS (WITH DATES) IN FORCE IN THE CITY.

### Local Acts.

The Coventry Corporation Act, 1900	...	Royal Assent, 6/8/1900
The Coventry Corporation Act, 1907	...	„ „ 2/8/1907
The Coventry Corporation Act, 1911	...	„ „ 2/6/1911
The Coventry Corporation Act, 1920	...	„ „ 4/8/1920
The Coventry Corporation Act, 1921	...	„ „ 17/8/1921

### Adoptive Acts.

The Infectious Disease (Notification) Act, 1889	...	1/1/1890
The Infectious Disease (Prevention) Act, 1890	...	do.
The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890	...	do.
The Museums and Gymnasiums Act, 1891	...	1/9/1894
The Private Street Works Act, 1892	...	3/4/1893
The Public Libraries Acts	...	1867
The Baths and Washhouses Acts	...	1846, 1847, 1878
The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907	...	1910
(Various parts).		

### Bye-Laws.

Common Lodging Houses	...	14/1/1851
Slaughter Houses	...	7/7/1859 and 26/4/1892
Nuisances	...	24/5/1859
Houses let in Lodgings	...	14/12/1885
Public Baths	...	9/11/1893
New Streets and Buildings	...	16/6/1896
Employment of Children	...	30/4/1910
Offensive Trades	...	26/10/1920

### Local Regulations.

Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops	...	30/1/1900
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## CHEMICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL WORK.

Chemical examinations of water are carried out by the Chemist appointed by the Waterworks and Sewage Farm Committees, Mr. Cecil B. O. Jones; foods and drugs are submitted to the Public Analysts.

Bacteriological examinations of samples of water and of milk are arranged for with the Pathological Department of Birmingham University, and Venereal diseases specimens are sent there also.

Bacteriological examinations in aid of the diagnosis of infectious diseases are performed by the Lister Institute, the results of which for the year are shewn on page 58.

## **VII. OTHER SERVICES.**

### **MENTAL DEFICIENCY ACT, 1913.**

The following is from the Annual Report of the Mental Deficiency Committee for the year 1924 :—

“ There have been 107 cases under consideration during the year.

Fourteen new cases have been notified to the Local Authority, bringing the total number notified under the Act to 101. Of these, 6 have died, 7 are in Asylums, 25 are in approved institutions, 61 are under supervision in their own homes, 1 is in a rescue home, and 1 has left Coventry.

Two fresh cases have been sent to Institutions during the year, and the case reported last year to be out on extended leave of absence had to be recalled to the institution.

On December 31st the Mental Deficiency Committee was responsible for the maintenance of 19 defectives in the following Institutions :—London Road Poor Law Institution, 10; Midland Counties Institution, Knowle, 6; Whittington Hall, Chesterfield, 1; and Worcester Poor Law Institution, 2.

There are seven other notified defectives in Institutions as follows :—London Road Poor Law Institution, 3; Rampton State Institution, 1; Whittington Hall, 1; Brentry Certified Institution, 1; and 1 in a Rescue Home; but the maintenance of these is not chargeable to this Committee.

Sixty-one ‘ statutory ’ cases, and 17 ‘ voluntary ’ cases have been under supervision in their own homes.

Visits to the number of 255 have been paid to the homes of cases coming under the consideration of the Committee during the year.

The Board of Control renewed for a period of nine months only their approval of the London Road Poor Law Institution for the reception of 18 Mental Defectives above 16 years of age.

One youth sent by the Committee to the London Road Institution to be detained 'on order' in June, 1922, and recommended by the Board of Control to be transferred to a more suitable institution, was the subject of eight applications to other institutions. Finally in March, 1924, he was transferred to the Midland Counties Institution, Knowle.

Another defective, a young woman from another area, was found a domestic post in Coventry. Her character and peculiarities soon necessitated her admission to a 'home for girls,' and whilst there she became unmanageable. At the request of the outside authority she was detained in the London Road Institution as in 'a place of safety.' The outside authority then requested this Committee to take over responsibility. Negotiations as to an equitable sharing of the cost were fruitless, but meanwhile the order for temporary detention lapsed. She then became chargeable to the Union, and was transferred to her place of settlement.

A further case, a mentally defective young woman sent to a domestic post here by the Guardians of an outside Union, was the subject of a request from the Board of Control that this Authority should put her upon the supervisory list. Upon enquiry it was found that the woman was quite satisfactory, and was being looked after by the Diocesan Council for Purity Work. With the Board's approval it was decided to leave the case in their hands.

The Medical Superintendent of the Hatton Mental Hospital, with the concurrence of a Commissioner of the Board of Control, raised the question as to the transfer to more suitable premises of sixteen Coventry defectives—idiots and imbeciles, at present in that Institution. This matter has been the subject of some correspondence with the Warwickshire County Mental Deficiency Committee and the Board of Control, and a suggestion as to joint action in the provision of institutional accommodation is now under consideration.

A mentally defective girl adopted by the Guardians some years ago, having reached the age of 18 years, applied for her discharge from the Union. The Guardians submitted the case to the Board of Control, and they forwarded it to the Committee, asking if any action was proposed in regard thereto. After consideration a petition was presented and an Order obtained for her detention in the London Road Institution. Later she was transferred to a more suitable Institution—Whittington Hall, near Chesterfield.

A circular was issued by the Board of Control submitting new definitions of what constituted 'urgency' in the case of defectives suitable for institutional care, and laying down conditions considered to be necessary in institutions for the detention of mental defectives. The first portion of this will, in the course of time, increase the number of defectives for whom the Committee will have to provide accommodation.

The Board of Control, in renewing their approval for nine months 'only' of the accommodation provided at the London Road Institution for mental defectives, drew attention to the non-compliance with the conditions in the circular above referred to. Further provision in the way of suitable occupations and organised recreation is required, and this has been brought to the notice of the Guardians.

The female defective who was granted leave of absence by the Board of Control from the London Road Institution, and found a domestic post in Nottingham, was admitted to the Nottingham Poor Law Institution suffering from Venereal Disease. Her leave was thereupon cancelled, and she was returned to the Coventry Institution."

#### BLIND PERSONS ACT, 1920.

The local administration of the work under this Act has been delegated by the Council to the Coventry Society for the Blind, who carry out all the duties prescribed, except that relating to home workers (of whom there are now 7). These are employed under the supervision of the Birmingham Royal Institution for the Blind.

In connection with the blind home workers, the local authority pays £13 per person yearly to the Birmingham Institution, who, in return, supply new materials at cost price, and find a sale for the finished goods when necessary; pay augmentation up to a maximum of 7/6 per week upon earnings; and supply "Braille" or "Moon" reading or musical publications to those able to use them.

The Coventry Society had 76 blind persons on their register at 31st December last, and in the twelve months ended 31st March, 1925, a grant of £169 16s. 8d. was made to the Society by the Local Authority.

A local dépôt was opened during the year for the sale of articles produced by the blind.

**SUMMARY OF ANNUAL RETURN CONCERNING BLIND PERSONS ON THE REGISTER OF THE COVENTRY SOCIETY FOR THE BLIND AT DECEMBER 31st, 1924**

**TABLE I. Number of Blind Persons on Register (In age groups.)**

Age periods.									Total		
0—5	5—16	16—21	21—30	30—40	40—50	50—60	60—70	70 & over	M.	F.	P.
M. F. .. 1	M. F. 1 2	M. F. 1 ..	M. F. 3 ..	M. F. 8 6	M. F. 4 2	M. F. 6 6	M. F. 1 12	M. F. 8 15	32	44	76

**TABLE II.—Age incidence of Blindness amongst those on Register.**

Age periods.									
0—1	1—5	5—10	10—20	20—30	30—40	40—50	50—60	60—70	70 & over
M. F. 11 7	M. F. 1 4	M. F. 2 2	M. F. 4 2	M. F. 1 2	M. F. 3 1	M. F. 2 6	M. F. .. 7	M. F. 7 3	M. F. 1 5

**TABLE III.—Employment of Blind Persons (Age 16 and over.)**

Employed			Trained but Unemployed			Under Training			No training but trainable			Unemployable			Total		
M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	P.
14	3	17	3	..	3	1	..	1	..	..	..	13	38	51	31	41	72

**TABLE III. (a.)—Occupations of those employed.**

Boot Repairers	..	..	..	2	Mat Maker	..	..	..	1
Knitters	..	..	..	3	Upholsterer	..	..	..	1
Tuners	..	..	..	3	Home Teacher	..	..	..	1
Typists	..	..	..	2	Labourers	..	..	..	2
Basket and Cane Workers	..	..	..	2					

**TABLE IV.—Physically and Mentally Defective Blind Persons.**

Mentally defective (a).			Physically defective (b).			Deaf (c).			Combinations of a. b. and c.			Total		
M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.
1	1	2	1	3	4	3	8	11	Nil.			5	12	17

**TABLE V.—School Age period (5-16) According to Mental or Physical condition.**

Normal			Mentally defective			Physically defective			Deaf	Total	Total defectives	Percentage defective
M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.				
..	1	1	1	1	2	Nil.			Nil.	3	2	66

## SANITARY CONDITION OF THEATRES, MUSIC HALLS.

In accordance with the requirements of the Ministry of Health's Circular (No. 120), an inspection of the sanitary conditions of the sixteen theatres, music halls, and places of public entertainment in the district has been made, and reports submitted to the Public Health and Watch Committees.

## DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS AND ORDERS OF THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE.

Mr. Clarke, Inspector under these Acts, reports as follows. —

“No outbreaks of Glanders, Anthrax or Parasitic Mange have been recorded in the City during the past year.

There has been one outbreak of Swine Fever, also one outbreak of Foot and Mouth Disease, the infective material in this case having apparently been carried by persons who had been associated with an outbreak outside the City boundary. Owing to the prevalence of Foot and Mouth Disease throughout the year, it has been found necessary to issue 7,450 licences for the movement of fat cattle into the City for slaughter.

## FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT, 1906.

Six samples of barley meal were submitted to the Official Agricultural Analyst, who reported that all of the samples could be considered of commercially genuine quality.

## RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION ACT, 1919.

Mr. Clarke, the Executive Officer under this Act, reports as follows :—

No. of complaints received of rat-infested premises	...	63
„ „ visits	... ..	63
„ „ re-visits	... ..	455
„ „ poison baits laid by the Staff of the Public Health Department	... ..	1,663
„ „ tins of poison supplied to occupiers of premises	...	432
„ „ instances where smoke and sulphur were applied to rat runs	... ..	15
„ „ rat runs from defective drains sealed up and defects in drains remedied	... ..	21
„ „ cases where some improvement was reported	...	30

No. of instances where, on subsequent inspection, premises were reported to be free from rats ... ..	22
„ „ rat-infested premises under observation at the close of the year ... ..	64
„ „ carcasses or tails of rats for which awards were paid at the Refuse Destructor ... ..	3,941

## NURSING ARRANGEMENTS, HOSPITALS, AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS AVAILABLE FOR THE DISTRICT.

The nursing arrangements, hospital and other facilities outlined in my report for 1921 and modified in subsequent reports continue to be available.

## VIII. HOUSING.

### HOUSING OF THE WORKING CLASSES.

As in the year 1923, it has again not been possible to put into operation the Clauses of the Housing Acts relating to the closure of unfit houses, owing to the absence of alternative accommodation for displaced tenants.

The usual re-inspection was made during the year of all houses which, since the passing of the Act of 1909, had been converted from back-to-back to through-ventilated houses; and it is satisfactory to report that, without exception, the houses were properly occupied as through-ventilated houses.

# Housing and Town Planning Act, 1909.

The following Table summarises the action which was taken under this Act, and the results which have followed:—

Year.	Houses inspected by Housing Inspector.	Number of representations made to Local Authority, with a view to the making of Closing Orders.	Number of Houses considered by Local Authority.	Number of Closing Orders made.	Number of dwelling-houses in which the defects were remedied without the making of Closing Orders.	Number of dwelling-houses which, after the making of Closing Orders, were put into a fit state for human habitation.	Number of Closing Orders rescinded.	Number of dwelling-houses voluntarily closed.	Number of Demolition Orders made.	Number of Houses Demolished.
1910	24	24	24	24	1	4	..	..	1	2
1911	212	114	114	92	..	5	5	3	3	7
1912	44	107	107	29	11	34	34	2	36	21
1913	91	107	107	87	47	10	..	..	10	50
1914	116	91	91	54	17	16	15	..	19	38
1915	25	20	20	20	..	25	16	..	7	21
1916	2	2	2	..	..	13	13	..	..	6
1917	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1918	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1919	33	33	33	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
1920	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1921	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1922	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1923	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
1924	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	547	498	498	309	76	107	83	5	76	149

Of the 149 houses demolished, 76 were pulled down after Demolition Orders had been made; and in the remaining 73 cases, although Closing Orders had been made, Demolition Orders were uncalled for since the houses were razed for other purposes, viz. (1) For the improvement of adjoining houses; (2) To clear the site for new buildings, and (3) For Factory extensions. In each case, however, demolition was the result of action taken under the Housing Acts.

The total number of houses demolished in the 15 years 1910-24, was 621.

The City Engineer kindly provides the following information :—

PLANS APPROVED.										
Year.	Houses.	Factories and Workshops	Alterations and Additions.	Miscellan's	Public Buildings.	Churches.	Chapels.	Schools.	Streets.	Totals.
1901	304	10	60	36	0	1	1	0	2	414
1902	556	29	53	66	0	0	0	0	10	714
1903	810	16	95	68	1	0	0	1	4	995
1904	535	26	80	56	3	0	0	0	16	716
1905	523	33	69	50	1	0	0	1	8	685
1906	1116	55	45	64	4	0	1	2	26	1313
1907	1275	70	45	105	1	0	1	4*	35	1536
1908	1084	16	42	94	2	1	1	0	17	1257
1909	1030	40	54	111	1	1	0	2	4	1243
1910	1205	34	62	141	2	0	1	2	30	1477
1911	1386	40	62	147	8	0	0	2	5	1650
1912	622	69	102	140	3*	0	0	3*	16	955
1913	1236	75	98	113	7	0	0	1	15	1545
1914	1189	43	91	118	2	1	0	4*	3	1451
1915	510	77	46	119	2*	2	0	0	6	762
1916	163	75	55	86	1	0	0	0	2	382
1917	287	69	34	46	3	0	0	0	8	447
1918	71	41	27	50	0	0	0	0	0	189
1919	126	63	54	272	2*	0	0	0	1	518
1920	886	55	55	308	0	0	0	0	2	1106
1921	36	20	34	122	0	0	0	6	0	218
1922	127	27	51	141	1	0	1	0	1	349
1923	403	39	42	121	0	1	0	1	3	615
1924	539	23	32	246	0	0	0	2	2	844

BUILDINGS COMPLETED.										
Year.	Houses.	Factories and Workshops	Alterations and Additions.	Miscellan's	Public Buildings.	Churches.	Chapels.	Schools.	Streets.	Totals.
1901	426	8	27	18	0	1	1	1	0	482
1902	403	18	19	21	0	0	0	0	6	467
1903	622	15	34	8	2	0	0	0	6	687
1904	671	13	39	21	0	0	0	2*	0	746
1905	378	14	14	11	2	0	0	1	6	426
1906	728	34	7	16	2	0	0	2	13	802
1907	1010	48	20	32	2	0	0	1	18	1131
1908	1188	26	21	44	2	0	2	1	7	1291
1909	1169	32	28	49	5	0	0	1	14	1298
1910	959	45	20	61	2	0	0	0	13	1100
1911	1211	39	46	66	4	1	0	4*	19	1390
1912	894	67	53	99	2	0	0	0	5	1120
1913	838	67	60	80	12	0	0	4*	10	1071
1914	927	32	56	82	1	2*	0	1	14	1115
1915	785	46	50	85	2	0	0	1	7	976
1916	418	49	27	26	2*	1	0	1	8	532
1917	176	64	24	19	1	0	0	0	3	285
1918	251	29	9	5	0	0	0	0	0	294
1919	125	42	21	83	1	0	0	0	0	272
1920	277	55	27	103	0	0	0	0	6	468
1921	367	22	11	52	0	0	0	6	9	467
1922	223	11	20	85	1	0	0	1*	7	348
1923	122	15	25	131	0	0	1	0	5	299
1924	†324	16	20	206	0	0	2	1	4	573

\*Includes additions.

†The 324 houses completed includes 25 for the Corporation Assisted Housing Scheme.

The City Engineer kindly provides the following information :—

NUMBER OF NEW HOUSES ERECTED DURING THE YEAR :—

(a) Total	...	...	...	...	...	354
(b) With State assistance under the Housing Acts, 1919, 1923 or 1924 :—						
(1) By the Local Authority	...	...	...	...	...	25
(2) By other bodies or persons	...	...	...	...	...	79

1. UNFIT DWELLING HOUSES.

*Inspection—*

(1) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	...	...	...	...	...	911
(2) Number of dwelling houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
(3) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	...	...	...	...	...	8
(4) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	...	...	...	...	...	494

2. REMEDY OF DEFECTS WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICES.

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit, in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	...	...	...	...	...	331
--	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

3. ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS.

*A. Proceedings under Section 28 of the Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1919—*

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notice :—						
(a) By owners	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
(3) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close	...	...	...	...	...	Nil

*B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts—*

- |   |      |
|---|------|
| (1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ... .. | * 59 |
| (2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notice :—                |      |
| (a) By owners ... ..  | 53   |
| (b) By Local Authority in default of owners ...   | Nil  |

\* This figure represents actual structural alterations to houses and does not include matters dealt with merely as nuisances.

*C. Proceedings under Sections 17 and 18 of the Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1909—*

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| (1) Number of representations made with a view to the making of Closing Orders ... ..   | } No action taken under these Sections owing to the absence of alternative accommodation for displaced tenants. |
| (2) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made ... ..   |   |
| (3) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling houses having been rendered fit ... .. |   |
| (4) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made... ..   |   |
| (5) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders ... ..   |   |

I am appending to this Report an extended schedule of the ages at, and causes of death, and my Annual Report as School Medical Officer.

I am, Mr. Mayor, Madame and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. SNELL,  
Medical Officer of Health.

Public Health Department,  
Council House,  
Coventry.

May, 1925.

No.	CAUSE OF DEATH.	Total	Male	Female	0 to 1	1 to 2	2 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 60	60 to 65	65 to 75	75 to 85	85 and upwards
<b>1-42</b>	<b>I. Epidemic, Endemic and Infectious Diseases.</b>																		
7	Measles .. .. .	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Scarlet Fever .. .. .	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Whooping Cough .. .. .	15	11	4	6	5	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	Diphtheria .. .. .	8	4	4	..	..	3	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	Influenza .. .. .																		
	1. With pneumonic complications .. .. .	20	14	6	..	..	..	1	1	..	3	2	4	1	1	5	2	..	..
	(a) 2. With other pulmonary complications .. .. .	6	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	2	..	..
	1. With non-pulmonary complications .. .. .	6	4	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	(b) 2. Without stated complications .. .. .	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21	Erysipelas .. .. .	2	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	Encephalitis lethargica .. .. .	8	1	7	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
24	Meningococcal meningitis .. .. .	3	1	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
31-37	TUBERCULOSIS (All Forms).																		
31	Respiratory system .. .. .	119	72	47	..	..	2	1	2	14	18	26	28	3	6	3	..	..	..
32	Nervous system .. .. .	3	1	2	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
33	Intestines and peritoneum .. .. .	16	10	6	..	7	1	2	..	2	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
34	Vertebral column .. .. .	2	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
36	Other Organs .. .. .																		
	(c) Lymphatic system (abdominal glands excepted) .. .. .	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(d) Genito-urinary system .. .. .	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
37	Disseminated tuberculosis .. .. .	2	..	2	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(a) Acute .. .. .	3	1	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
38	(b) Chronic or un stated .. .. .	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
40	Syphilis .. .. .	2	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Gonococcal infection .. .. .																		
	(1) Gonococcal infection (ophthalmia excepted) .. .. .	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
41	Purulent infection, septicæmia .. .. .	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
	(2) Other forms .. .. .																		
<b>43-69</b>	<b>II. General Diseases not included in I. (1-42.)</b>																		
43-49	CANCER, MALIGNANT DISEASE																		
43	Buccal Cavity .. .. .	14	13	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	4	3	1	1	1









[illegible]

# XII. Diseases of Early

## Infancy.

Congenital debility, sclerema and icterus .. ..

(1) *Congenital debility, and sclerema* .. ..

(2) *Icterus* .. ..

Premature birth, injury at birth

(1) *Premature birth* .. ..

(2) *Injury at birth* .. ..

Other diseases peculiar to early infancy .. ..

(1) *Atelectasis* .. ..

(3) *Other diseases included under* 162 .. ..

## XIII. Old Age.

(1) *Senile dementia* .. ..

(2) *Other forms of senile decay* .. ..

# XIV. External Causes.

## SUICIDE

By solid or liquid poisons and corrosive substances .. ..

By hanging or strangulation .. ..

By drowning .. ..

By firearms .. ..

By cutting or piercing instruments .. ..

By crushing .. ..

## VIOLENT DEATHS, EXCLUDING SUICIDE AND HOMICIDE

Burns (conflagration excepted)

Accidental mechanical suffocation .. ..

Accidental absorption of irritable or poisonous gas .. ..

Accidental drowning .. ..

160 163

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165-203

165-174

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175-196

201-203

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No.	CAUSE OF DEATH.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Ages.														
					0 to 1	1 to 2	2 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 60	60 to 65	65 to 75	75 to 85	85 and upwards.
185	Accidental injury:—				..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	1	1	
187	By fall .. ..	7	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	
188	By machinery .. ..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	
	By other forms of crushing (vehicles, railways, etc.) ..	14	11	3	..	..	1	2	1	2	2	..	4	1	1	..	..	..	
204-205	XV. Ill-Defined Diseases.																		
204	Sudden death .. ..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	
205	Cause of death unstated or ill- defined .. ..				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	(1) Heart failure (1-70 years) ..	5	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	2	1	..	..	
	(2) Other ill-defined causes ..	2	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	GRAND TOTALS ..	1275	679	596	168	39	40	31	17	39	40	54	95	168	73	106	201	164	40

CITY OF COVENTRY.



# Annual Report



OF THE

SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER

FOR THE YEAR

**1924.**

## EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

MR. ALDERMAN F. LEE, J.P., <i>Chairman.</i>		
MR. COUNCILLOR A. H. BARNACLE, O.B.E., <i>Vice-Chairman.</i>		
THE MAYOR (MR. ALDERMAN F. SNAPE, J.P.)		
MR. ALDERMAN BATES, B.Sc.,	MR. COUNCILLOR MANDER.	
	J.P.	„ „ SIDDELEY, C.B.E.
„ „ HALPIN, J.P.		„ „ A. TURNER.
„ „ SODEN, M.R.C.S., J.P.	MISS H. DAVIDSON.	
„ „ WYLES.	„ A. E. FRENCH.	
MISS COUNCILLOR ARNOLD.	„ M. SCAMPTON, J.P.	
MR. COUNCILLOR ARMISHAW.	MR. H. E. CALDICOTT.	
„ „ BAYLEY.	„ E. J. KIPPS, M.Sc.	
„ „ CHESHIRE, M.B.E.	„ J. W. LEE.	
„ „ J. FENNELL.	„ A. B. ODELL.	
„ „ HARRIS.	„ W. H. SPENCER.	
„ „ HOLT.	„ P. V. VERNON, O.B.E.	
„ „ JONES, J.P.	„ H. J. WHITE.	

### MEDICAL DEPARTMENT STAFF.

School Medical Officer	-	E. H. SNELL, M.D., D.P.H.
Assistant Medical Officers	-	A. H. NEWTON, M.B., CH.B.
	-	CONSTANCE B. CHALLIS, M.B., CH.B., B.Sc.
		(Resigned Jan. 31st, 1925).
		MARGARET J. MOIR, M.A., M.B., CH.B., D.P.H., D.M.R.E.
		(Appointed Jan. 29th, 1925).
School Oculist	-	T. HARRISON BUTLER, M.A., M.D., M.R.C.S.
X-Ray Specialist	-	T. E. C. COLE, M.A., M.D., M.R.C.P.
Aural Surgeon	-	F. W. SYDENHAM, M.D., F.R.C.S.ED.
School Dentists	-	M. RAESIDE L.D.S.
	-	J. J. SHEVLIN, L.D.S.
School Nurses	-	MISS G. I. WHITE. †
	-	„ A. L. LYDDON. §††*
	-	„ T. HARDING. ¶
	-	„ G. NEALE. §¶
	-	„ M. E. ADCOCK. ¶
Cleansing Attendant	-	MRS. FISHER.
Senior Clerk	-	T. F. MARSDEN.
Junior „	-	MISS C. ABBOTT.
		(Resigned Jan. 3rd, 1925).
		MISS D. K. SILLS.
		(Appointed Jan. 19th, 1925).

§ Certificate of Central Midwives Board.

† Health Visitor's Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute.

‡ Certificated (Fever) Nurse.

\* Inspector's Certificate Royal Sanitary Institute.

¶ Three Years General Trained Nurse.

## CITY OF COVENTRY.

:O:

**Twentieth Annual Report**

OF THE

## SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER.

:O:

To the Right Worshipful the Mayor, Aldermen,  
and Councillors of the City of Coventry.

MR. MAYOR, MADAME AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour of presenting the twentieth Annual Report concerning the schools and school children under your superintendence in this City, a system of medical inspection having been inaugurated by your Council in 1905.

The Board of Education (December, 1920) issued a circular letter with suggestions for the arrangement of Annual Reports; and the subject matter of this Report is therefore arranged in accordance, as far as possible, with those suggestions.

**1. Staff.**

The names of the staff are set out on page 116.

**2. General Observations.**

The school medical staff remained the same throughout the year. Dr. C. B. Challis, however, resigned on January 31st, 1925, and Dr. Margaret J. Moir was appointed to fill the vacancy, and commenced duties on January 29th, 1925.

Certain structural alterations were carried out at the Corley Camp, in order to increase the accommodation from 20 to 30. Your Physical Welfare Sub-Committee have had under consideration the question of still further enlargement, and by the addition of more permanent buildings to make it possible for this school to be kept open for the whole year.

One feature of the Dentist's report is worthy of attention, viz., that a larger proportion of those requiring treatment have sought it than has been the case in previous years.

The other special departments of the Clinic continued work as usual.

A further interesting report from Miss E. K. Brown, the Organiser of Physical Training, is included on page 137.

During the year—at the request of the Chief Medical Officer of the Board of Education—special observations have been made on the number of children found showing signs of Goitre, especially at the age of 12 years. The results found are set out on page 152.

### **3. School Hygiene.**

Coventry has 28 Elementary Schools, 4 Secondary Schools, 1 Junior Technical School, 1 School for Mental Defectives (non-residential).

There are 19 Council Elementary Schools and 9 Non-Provided Elementary Schools.

The nominal total accommodation of the Elementary Schools at the close of the year was for 20,920 scholars. There were 21,288 children on the school registers.

The average attendance was 19,161, which gave an average percentage attendance for the year of 90.

### **4. Medical Inspection.**

The arrangements for the methods of inspection have remained as for several years past and as described in detail in the Annual Report for 1920.

(a) The Age Groups of children inspected are :—

(1) "Entrants," ages 5 and 6 years; (2) "Leavers," ages 12 and 13 years; (3) "Intermediates," aged 8 years; and (4) all children admitted during the year, not falling within these groups, who have never previously been examined.

(b) The Board's Schedule of inspection would have been completed in full had it not been that Dr. Challis was away for a month owing to ill-health. As it was, part of one school was unfinished at the end of the year.

- (c) For the early ascertainment of crippling defects, dependence is chiefly placed upon reports by the school teachers and the attendance officers.

## 5. Findings of Medical Inspection.

Review of the facts disclosed by medical inspection.

### (a) *Uncleanliness.*

(1) *Body.*—Very few cases of body vermin have been discovered during the year. Dirty necks and ears are much more common than they should be, and frequently chests and arms show dirt which has obviously been present for more than a week.

(2) *Head.*—The number of cases of verminous heads shows no diminution; on the contrary, the number of children for whom "head cards" have been made out during the year has gone up from over 1,400 to over 2,200, and now represents 10.5% of the school population. (See Table IV., Group V., on page 160). This is partly due to there being a full staff of nurses during the whole year, and, in consequence, more time being devoted to this work.

Children who require to be dealt with under Section 87 of the Education Act, 1921, are cleansed at the Cleansing Station attached to the Clinic. During the year, 151 cases were so dealt with under the Act. In addition to these cases, 277 were dealt with at the voluntary request of the parents. Other treatment carried out at the Cleansing Station included 34 baths; these were given chiefly for scabies; some, however, were for uncleanliness. Altogether 2,548 visits by children were paid to the Cleansing Station.

The parents of one child were prosecuted for allowing the child's head to become verminous again after being cleansed at the Clinic. A fine of 5/- was imposed.

TABLE SHOWING UNCLEANLINESS OF HEADS.

SCHOOL.	Total cases under observation.	Total number of examinations of children.	RESULTS OF EXAMINATIONS		
			Head Notices.	Exclusion Notices.	Cleansing Notices.
ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS—					
Broad Street.. ..	96	540	71	5	1
Centaur Road .. ..	68	355	26	4	8
Cheylesmore .. ..	130	912	106	7	34
Earlsdon .. ..	40	224	24	1	11
Edgewick .. ..	48	72	4	1	1
Folly Lane .. ..	42	203	85	4	14
Frederick Bird .. ..	160	707	290	8	13
Holbrook Lane .. ..	398	1244	311	31	24
John Gulson .. ..	87	476	87	14	6
Little Heath.. ..	44	225	49	3	1
Narrow Lane .. ..	70	283	13	2	2
Paradise .. ..	26	121	30	1	1
Radford .. ..	30	149	24	2	2
Red Lane .. ..	160	503	126	21	27
St. Peter's .. ..	37	315	136	6	8
South Street.. ..	205	887	398	8	39
Spon Street .. ..	131	795	120	10	20
Stoke Council .. ..	156	676	246	6	25
Wheatley Street .. ..	127	727	116	1	27
All Saints' .. ..	26	114	35	5	3
Sacred Heart .. ..	25	99	50	1	6
St. Elizabeth's .. ..	34	135	26	2	1
St. John's .. ..	51	301	28	1	8
St. Mark's .. ..	48	273	99	4	9
St. Mary's .. ..	56	267	108	2	8
St. Michael's .. ..	77	465	239	16	16
St. Osburg's .. ..	61	295	59	5	8
Stoke C. of E. .. ..	10	98	45	1	..
Wheatley Street Special .. ..	12	58	6	..	3
Totals .. ..	2455	11519	2957	166	326

(b) *Minor Ailments.*

See Table IV., Group I., page 159.

*Ringworm of the Head.*—Fifty-one cases were treated by X-Rays during the year. This is 10 more than in the previous year. It can hardly be expected that the number of cases will ever fall much below this figure, as there must always be in the City a certain number of children who do not come under the Education authority, and some immigration is always taking place. No cases of baldness have resulted from the treatment during the year.

Treatment of the other forms of minor ailments shown in Table IV., page 159, continues to be carried out daily at the Clinic,

during school hours in the case of children excluded from school, and between the hours of 4-30 and 5-30 for other cases.

The following table gives details of this work.

CONDITION.				Number of Cases.	Visits Paid.
Otorrhœa (discharging ears)	..	..	..	107	1,862
Wax in ears	..	..	..	208	260
Blepharitis (sore eye lids)	..	..	..	43	299
Conjunctivitis	..	..	..	11	66
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	17	44

(c) *Tonsils and Adenoids.*

See Table IV., Group III., page 160.

The number of children suffering from this condition who receive operative treatment is not as high as it should be. This year only one-third of the cases recommended for treatment were operated on. The percentage of children found at the systematic examination to be suffering from this condition so severely as to be advised operation was 6.0.

(d) *Tuberculosis.*

See Table III., page 157.

This condition does not appear to be nearly as common a condition among children of school age as is popularly supposed. The total percentage of all known cases of definite tuberculosis in all forms is only 0.15 of the school population. More than half of these cases are cases of Glandular Tuberculosis. There may, of course, be children who have never attended school because they are tubercular, and who have never, therefore, come under the school medical inspection. The statistics of the Tuberculosis Officer for the City, however, bear out the statement that Tuberculosis is not common among school children. Only 150 children were sent to him during the year from all sources as suspicious cases. Out of this 150 cases only 5 were considered to be suffering from tuberculosis of the lungs and 4 from other forms of tuberculosis. It should be remembered, too, in this connection that as far as possible all contacts with cases of infectious tuberculosis are examined by the Tuberculosis Officer as a routine measure.

(e) *Skin Disease and (f) External Eye Disease.*

These have been referred to under "Minor Ailments."

(g) *Vision.*

See Table IV., Group II., on page 159.

The number of cases of defective vision found at the systematic examination represents 7.6% of the children so examined.

The following table gives an analysis of the cases seen by Dr. Butler :—

	ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.				SECONDARY SCHOOL CHILDREN.	
	City Cases.		County Children attending City Schools.			
Submitted to Refraction ...	725		67		36	
Glasses prescribed ...	580		50		32	
	No.	Per Cent.	No.	Per Cent.	No.	Per Cent.
Myopia ...	87	12.0	8	12.0	13	36.1
Myopic Astigmatism	64	8.8	3	4.3	10	27.7
Hypermetropia ...	145	20.0	16	23.9	2	5.5
Hypermetropic Astigmatism	233	32.1	17	25.4	8	22.2
Mixed Astigmatism	56	7.7	7	10.4	1	2.8

In the disease known as Encephalitis Lethargica (Sleepy Sickness) eye symptoms are one of the most characteristic features. During the year three suspicious cases have been sent to Dr. Butler, and have been considered by him definite cases of this disease.

It is no uncommon occurrence for children of eleven years, and even older, to be more or less accidentally discovered to have such poor vision that they could not possibly see the ordinary writing on the blackboard. It is always a puzzle to know how they can have continued to that age without so serious a defect being discovered earlier. One cannot help feeling that class teachers ought to have noticed such a difficulty earlier.

(h) *Ear Disease and Hearing.*

See Table III., on page 157.

The treatment of cases of defective hearing, due to nasal obstruction and old inflammation of the middle ear, has continued throughout the year with quite encouraging results.

In Table III. it is stated that there are known in the schools 26 children who are so deaf as to be suitable for training in a special class.

(i) *Dental Defects.*

The School Dentists, Mr. M. Raeside and Mr. J. J. Shevlin, report on the work of the Dental Clinic for the year as follows :—

“ During the year 1924, 3,461 cases were treated and completed. This number comprised 2,716 children of the systematic age groups 6, 7, 8 and 9, and 745 “specials”—*i.e.*, children referred by the Medical Officers, Head Teachers, etc.

The total number of children examined was 7,482, and 5,455 or 73% of those whose teeth were inspected were found to require treatment. Of this number, 3,461 or 63% accepted the treatment offered. Compared with previous years the results obtained are most gratifying, and tend to show that the parents are becoming more and more appreciative of the work done at the Clinic.

It is also most satisfactory and pleasing to see that children who have received treatment previously, and who again attend for further attention, have a much healthier condition of the mouth than the children attending for the first time.

In the case of those parents who refuse treatment, the general view taken is that no treatment is required for the first teeth unless toothache occurs. Of many mistakes made by parents in regard to their children's teeth, the most common and persistent one is the belief that the six years molars are temporary teeth, and that no attention need be paid to them, as they will ultimately be shed and replaced by new ones. The saving of these permanent molars is of vital importance, and this is fully explained to the parents at the chair side when attending.

With the object of enlightening the public generally the British Dental Board have had filmed three interesting subjects dealing with ‘The Care of the Teeth,’ which could with advantage be used in the hygienic education of school children.

Recently, two most instructive talks on ‘Dental Hygiene,’ including one by The Right Hon. F. D. Ackland, Chairman of the British Dental Board, have been broadcasted, and although it is probably too soon yet to expect any definite results from such an innovation, we think that in the near future it will undoubtedly

form a very successful means of interesting and educating the public on the importance of early dental treatment.

At present it is only with the co-operation of the teachers that we can hope to achieve success, since they are able to get into touch with the parents and explain the object and necessity of treatment."

The schools visited and the results of examination are as follows :—

School.	Total Children Examined	Referred for Treatment.	Actually Treated.	Re- Treated.
Broad Street ...	(Examined in 1923.)		79	16
Centaur Road ...	570	355	203	74
Cheylesmore ...	393	278	123	32
Earlsdon ...	332	239	136	38
Edgewick ...	303	203	93	25
Folly Lane ...	375	251	129	18
Frederick Bird ...	532	365	230	78
Holbrook Lane ...	156	100	55	10
John Gulson ...	93	68	231	59
Little Heath ...	81	63	15	3
Narrow Lane ...	258	191	147	28
Paradise ...	(Examined in 1923.)		52	6
Radford ...	299	215	144	42
Red Lane ...	343	240	103	26
St. Peter's ...	201	153	58	10
South Street ...	322	233	99	20
Spon Street ...	391	282	120	32
Stoke Council ...	605	408	225	63
Wheatley Street ...	380	275	157	25
All Saints ...	137	91	53	12
Sacred Heart ...	58	45	(Examined latter part of Dec. 1924)	...
St. Elizabeth's ...	68	53		3
St. John's ...	204	159	79	20
St. Mark's ...	139	95	39	9
St. Mary's ...	91	69	33	11
St. Michael's ...	199	129	43	7
St. Osburg's ...	114	88	33	8
Stoke C. of E. ...	93	62	37	16
Totals ...	6737	4710	2716	691

#### (j) Crippling Defects.

The following table gives an analysis of the known cripples in the City :—

Table III., on page 157, shows 82 cases of cripples among school children known to the school medical department. Of these, 28 had left the school or the City by the end of the year, so that at present there are only 54 cases on our records.

Dr. Newton reports, concerning the crippling conditions, as follows :—

“ Infantile Paralysis :—					Boys.	Girls.	Totals.
Arm	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
Leg	...	...	...	...	9	8	17
Arm and Leg	...	...	...	...	4	2	6
Pseudo-hypertrophic muscular paralysis					2	—	2
Severe Spinal Curvature			...	...	1	1	2
Talipes	...	...	...	...	4	1	5
Cerebral Palsy	...	...	...	...	2	—	2
Severe Flat Feet	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
Injury	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
Congenital Dislocation of Hips				...	2	4	6
Tuberculosis		...	...	...	5	3	8
Erb's Paralysis		...	...	...	—	1	1
					—	—	—
					32	22	54
					—	—	—

From the point of view of treatment they may be analysed as follows :—

*Needing Apparatus*—25. These are mostly cases of infantile paralysis of the leg. The apparatus required varies from a mere raising of the sole and heel to a pair of special boots and leg irons. Many of these cases have either no apparatus at all or have apparatus so in need of repair as to be useless. All these cases need frequent supervision. It is for this group of cases that there seems the greatest need for the services of an orthopædic surgeon to decide what apparatus is required.

Expense is the great drawback from the parents' point of view, and is the common cause of lack of necessary apparatus.

*Needing Rest*—7. The cases noted as specially requiring treatment by rest are the cases of Scoliosis and the old Tubercular Deformities. Of course, most of the cases of Infantile Paralysis would be more comfortable could they spend part of the day lying down. The provision of resting stretchers would meet the case.

*Needing Operation*—5. These are mostly cases of Talipes, who, in the opinion of Dr. Challis or myself, would be improved by operation. They have all been advised to see an Orthopædic Surgeon.

*Needing Transport*—4. Two of these are cases of pseudo-hypertrophic paralysis, who will, presumably, not live more than two or three years longer. Both attend school, but with great difficulty. The others are both cases of cerebral palsy, and should attend the Wheatley Street Special School.

Of the remainder, two children are at St. Gerard's Hospital, Coleshill, four are too ill to attend school, and are awaiting hospital treatment, while the others are so slightly incapacitated as to need no special attention.

In a City of the size of Coventry it seems incredible that there can be only 54 cripples of school age. These, however, are all that have been collected by the activities of the Attendance Department, the Teachers and the School Nurses."

### Nutrition.

These figures show that in the intermediate age group (aged 8 years), both for boys and girls, the percentage of bad nutrition is higher than in any other age group. May this be due to the war conditions which prevailed at the infancy of these children?

Age Group		Number of Children Examined	Nutrition Very Good	Per Cent.	Nutrition Good	Per Cent.	Nutrition Bad	Per Cent.	Nutrition Very Bad	Per Cent.
Entrants. (Ages 5 & 6)	Boys	969	178	18·4	646	66·7	142	14·7	3	·3
	Girls	1023	218	21·3	671	65·6	130	12·7	4	·4
Intermediate. (Aged 8)	Boys	825	99	12·0	541	65·6	183	22·2	2	·2
	Girls	852	138	16·2	548	64·3	165	19·4	1	·1
Leavers. (Ages 12, 13 & 14)	Boys	1136	176	15·5	788	69·4	168	14·8	4	·3
	Girls	1055	246	23·3	687	65·1	120	11·3	2	·2

### Personal History—Previous Illnesses.

The following table is compiled from information obtained at the time of the medical inspection, and shows the percentage of children, in the three age groups inspected, who have suffered from infectious diseases either before attending school or after admission.

It will be noticed that the girls have a higher percentage of illness than the boys.

## PREVIOUS ILLNESSES.

Age Group		Number Examined	Meas- sles	Per Cent	Whooping Cough	Per Cent	Chicken Pox	Per Cent	Scarlet Fever	Per Cent	Diphtheria	Per Cent	Mumps	Per Cent
Entrants.	Boys	969	573	59.1	399	41.2	205	21.1	36	3.7	7	0.7	60	6.2
	Girls	1023	635	62.1	449	43.9	280	27.3	39	3.8	7	0.7	63	6.2
Intermediate.	Boys	825	704	85.3	387	46.9	297	36.0	51	6.2	14	1.7	102	12.4
	Girls	852	751	88.1	479	56.2	339	39.8	60	7.0	18	2.1	111	13.0
Leavers.	Boys	1136	956	84.2	445	39.2	297	26.1	117	10.3	42	3.7	179	15.8
	Girls	1055	961	91.1	480	45.5	308	29.2	132	12.5	48	4.5	263	24.9

### Defects found at Medical Inspection.

The following table gives the results of the defects found at the medical inspection of the three age groups with the percentage of defects for boys and girls.

DEFECT OR DISEASE.		ENTRANTS				INTERMEDIATES				LEAVERS			
		Boys	Per Cent	Girls	Per Cent	Boys	Per Cent	Girls	Per Cent	Boys	Per Cent	Girls	Per Cent
Eye	Blepharitis ..	4	·4	1	·1	4	4·8	1	·1	2	·1	3	·2
	Conjunctivitis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	Keratitis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Corneal Opacities ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Defective Vision ..	6	·6	4	·3	64	7·7	100	11·7	109	9·6	120	11·3
	Squint ..	19	1·9	16	1·5	·3	·3	1	·1	5	·4	2	·2
Ear	Other Conditions ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	·1
	Defective Hearing ..	2	·2	8	·7	4	·4	10	1·1	16	1·4	29	2·7
	Otitis Media ..	12	1·2	8	·7	4	·4	6	·7	3	·2	19	1·8
	Other Ear Diseases ..	17	1·7	41	4·0	18	2·1	44	5·1	39	3·4	41	3·8
Nose and Throat	Enlarged Tonsils ..	59	6·0	66	6·4	35	4·2	30	3·5	35	3·4	51	4·8
	Adenoids ..	7	·7	12	1·1	7	·8	3	·3	5	·4	9	·8
	Tonsils and Adenoids ..	10	1·0	11	1·0	5	·6	7	·8	4	·3	6	·5
	Other Conditions ..	16	1·6	22	2·1	21	2·5	9	1·0	14	1·2	10	·9
Enlarged Cervical Glands ..		1	·1	5	·4	1	·1	2	·2	1	..	..	..
Defective Speech ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	·6	..	..
Heart and Circulation	Heart Disease—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Organic ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	·2	3	·2
	Functional ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Anæmia ..	2	·2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	·2
Lungs	Bronchitis ..	7	·7	..	..	..	..	1	·1	..	..	..	..
	Other Non-Tuberculous Diseases ..	1	·1	..	..	..	..	1	·1	1	..	..	..
	Pulmonary—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Definite ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tuberculosis	Suspected ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Non-Pulmonary—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Glands ..	1	·1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Spine ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Hip ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Other Bones & Joints ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nervous System	Skin ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Other Forms ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Epilepsy ..	1	·1	..	..	..	..	1	·1	..	..	..	..
	Chorea ..	..	..	..	..	1	·1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Deformities	Other Conditions ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Rickets ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	·1	..	..	..	..
	Spinal Curvature ..	6	·6	6	·5	12	1·4	11	1·2	20	1·7	24	2·2
Other Defects and Diseases ..		1	·1	3	·2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		10	1·0	5	·4	16	1·9	7	·8	9	·8	19	1·8

## 6. Infectious Disease.

All cases of infectious disease coming to the notice of the head teachers are required, under Section 39 of the Corporation Act, 1900, to be notified by them to the Medical Officer of Health. Doubtful cases of infection are sent to the Clinic for examination, or, if necessary, one of the Medical Staff visits the school.

Below will be found a table showing the periods of exclusion which are in force in this City for the respective diseases.

With regard to Diphtheria, all cases and contacts are swabbed by the school nurses, and are not allowed to return to school until two successive negatives in the former case and one in the latter have been obtained. In this connection 169 swabs were taken during the year.

It has not been necessary during 1924 to close any school on account of infectious disease.

### INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

**Periods of Quarantine for those exposed to Infection and lengths of Isolation of those attacked.**

Infectious disease.	Quarantine to be required after last exposure to infection.	Earliest date of return to school after an attack.
Small Pox .. ..	18 days	When all scabs have fallen off.
Chicken Pox .. ..	18 days	" " " "
Scarlet Fever .. ..	14 days	Variable, generally 6 or 7 weeks, sometimes longer.
Diphtheria .. ..	12 days	Very variable; may attend school when certified by Medical Officer of Health.
Measles .. ..	16 days	Three weeks.
Whooping Cough .. ..	21 days	When the cough has disappeared.
German Measles .. ..	16 days	About three weeks.
Mumps .. ..	24 days	Four weeks if all the swelling has subsided.
Typhoid Fever .. ..	28 days	Only on medical advice.

NOTE.—In the case of Small Pox, Chicken Pox, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, and Typhoid Fever, all children from an infected home are excluded from school.

In the case of Measles, German Measles, and Whooping Cough, children from infected homes are allowed to go to school if they attend Senior Departments and have themselves had the disease.

In the case of Mumps only the affected children are excluded.

The following, since they are combined with Infants' Departments, should follow the rule for the latter:—

Little Heath.	St. Elizabeth's.	St. Peter's Junior.
St. John's.	Stoke C. of E.	St. Mary's
Wheatley Street Special.		Sacred Heart.

The above table is re-inserted here for convenience of reference by Head Teachers.

On page 62 is a table setting out the number of notifications of alleged infectious disease among school children, or in houses in which school children live, received from schools by the Medical Officer of Health during the year.

### Vaccination.

During the systematic examination of the elementary school children a note was made concerning their previous vaccination. The results obtained are shown below.

BOYS				GIRLS		
Age Groups	Number Examined	Number Vaccinated	Percentage Vaccinated	Number Examined	Number Vaccinated	Percentage Vaccinated
Entrants .. ..	969	190	19·6	1023	195	19 0
Intermediate Age ..	825	211	25·6	852	220	25·8
Leavers .. ..	1136	432	38·0	1055	463	43·8
Totals ..	2930	833	28·4	2930	878	29·9

### 7. Following up.

A card is made out for every child in whom is found any defect which is likely to be benefited by treatment. At the end of about six weeks from the examination the nurses take these cards school by school and find out what has been done. Where the condition has been treated the card is marked and returned to its box; where nothing has been done, the parent is visited to find out the reason, and an attempt made to overcome prejudice, apathy, or whatever is the obstruction. Frequently recalcitrant parents are persuaded to pay a further visit to the Assistant School Medical Officers to be assured of the benefit likely to follow the treatment advised.

In connection with this work the following table shows the number of home visits paid by the school nurses :—

Condition.	Visits Paid.
Eyes .. .. .	437
Tonsils and Adenoids .. ..	588
Dental .. .. .	417
Ringworm .. .. .	97
Uncleanliness .. .. .	81
Diphtheria .. .. .	99
Discharging Ears .. .. .	86
Miscellaneous .. .. .	486
TOTAL ..	2291

In addition to these home visits they have paid 640 visits to schools.

The following is a summary of the defects referred to the Health Department during the year :—

ALLEGED NUISANCE.	Number Reported.	Number dealt with.
Damp walls, ccilings, etc. ..	1	1
Dilapidated walls, floors, etc. ..	1	1
Miscellaneous ..	2	2
	4	4

## 8. Medical Treatment.

The points arising under this heading have been already dealt with under heading 5.

## 9. Open-Air Education.

The Education Committee provide two open-air schools during the summer months. One, Corley Camp, is a residential school, situated on high ground five miles from the City.

The other is of the nature of a playground class held on part of the roof of Centaur Road School. This is non-residential, but the children are kept there from 9 a.m till 4-30 p.m., and receive a mid-day meal.

### *Corley Camp.*

The following report is furnished by Miss E. Townsend, the Teacher in charge :—

“On April 30th, 1924, fifteen girls arrived at Corley Camp—girls who, by reason of their physical condition, were unable to benefit by the instruction provided in the schools which they had previously attended.

On May 14th they were joined by fifteen boys—the second dormitory not being ready for occupation on April 30th. For the first time accommodation was provided for thirty children, an addition of ten to the previous year's number.

We spent a very busy but happy six months together. After the first week the improvement in the children was noticeable—instead of quiet, lethargic individuals—they became a merry party, who forgot their ailments and thoroughly enjoyed every hour of the day. This marked improvement is due to fresh air, sunlight, good food, and rest. Our day commenced at 7 a.m., and closed at 7-45 p.m., and during the whole of this time the children were under supervision.

It is an ideal life, which awakens their interest and powers of observation in a manner which is impossible in homes in the town, e.g., birds which were previously only names to them become familiar, and the various flowers and trees are soon known and recognised.

This year, for the first time, a short period each morning was spent by the children lying in the sun, and, whenever possible, lessons and meals were taken in the field.

The dormitories face south, and the dining shelter, schoolroom and play shelter east, so we have the benefit of the sun all day.

The ages of the children ranged from 7 to 13 years. Last year, for the first time, the children entered for the Coventry Natural History Society's competitions, and one girl gained a prize in the wild flower section. This year we have again entered for the same competition, and a girl ten years of age had gathered and named 131 flowers, leaves and grasses. Many improvements were made to the buildings this year, and additional buildings erected—the great drawback has been the supply of hot water, which was quite inadequate.

The parents visited each month, and were very interested in our doings, and many of them were very astonished at the great improvement in their children, and several expressed the hope that other of their children might come to the Camp another year.

There have been many visitors during the season—in addition to those from Coventry there have been others from London, Birmingham, Leamington, etc.—and these have remarked on the homely atmosphere and the natural, happy manner of the children.

On October 12th we had an extra visiting day, when the parents

were able to see the work the children had done, and also to see ten of them receive prizes, which had been given by friends for interest in Nature Study."

### List of Children at Corley Camp, 1924.

Sex.	Age.	Length of stay.	Complaint.	Gain in Weight.
G.	12 years	25 weeks	Chronic Bronchitis ...	10 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.
G.	12 "	25 "	General Debility ...	15 "
G.	11-12 "	25 "	" " ...	13 $\frac{1}{4}$ "
G.	11-12 "	25 "	" " ...	13 "
G.	12 "	25 "	Sub. ac. Rheumatism	23 "
G.	11 "	25 "	General Debility ...	15 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
G.	10-11 "	25 "	" " ...	14 "
G.	10 "	25 "	" " ...	13 $\frac{3}{4}$ "
G.	9-10 "	25 "	Chronic Dyspepsia ...	13 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
G.	10 "	25 "	General Debility ...	14 "
G.	9 "	25 "	" " ...	18 $\frac{3}{4}$ "
G.	9 "	25 "	" " ...	17 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
G.	11 "	21 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	Chorea ...	20 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
G.	11 "	12 "	General Debility ...	13 $\frac{1}{4}$ "
G.	10 "	12 "	" " ...	5 $\frac{1}{4}$ "
G.	13 "	13 "	" " ...	19 $\frac{1}{4}$ "
G.	9 "	13 "	Chronic Bronchitis ..	10 $\frac{1}{4}$ "
B.	10 "	23 "	General Debility ...	12 $\frac{3}{4}$ "
B.	9-10 "	23 "	" " ...	7 "
B.	7-8 "	23 "	" " ...	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
B.	8-9 "	23 "	Chronic Bronchitis ...	12 $\frac{3}{4}$ "
B.	9 "	23 "	General Debility ...	7 "
B.	8 "	23 "	Chronic Dyspepsia ...	11 $\frac{3}{4}$ "
B.	8 "	23 "	General Debility ...	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
B.	8-9 "	20 "	" " ...	14 $\frac{3}{4}$ "
B.	8-9 "	19 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	" " ...	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
B.	7-8 "	17 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	Chronic Dyspepsia ...	11 ..
B.	7-8 "	17 "	" " ...	10 $\frac{1}{4}$ "
B.	8-9 "	15 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	General Debility ...	10 "
B.	9 "	15 "	" " ...	11 "
B.	9 "	13 "	Sub. ac. Rheumatism	8 "
B.	9 "	13 "	General Debility ...	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
B.	7 "	13 "	Chronic Dyspepsia ...	6 "
B.	7 "	10 "	General Debility ...	6 $\frac{3}{4}$ "
B.	8 "	10 "	" " ..	9 "
B.	9 "	10 "	" " ...	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
B.	9 "	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	Chronic Dyspepsia ...	8 $\frac{1}{4}$ "

Dr. Newton reports as follows :—

“ As mentioned by Miss Townsend, the number of children provided for at this open-air school was increased to thirty in 1924. The increased number was accommodated by the erection of another substantial wooden dormitory similar to the existing one. The new dormitory was placed adjacent to and in line with the old one. At the junction of the two was built a cubicle for the nurse, which, having a window on each side, allowed her to overlook both dormitories. The erection of this new building allowed for the dismantling of two or three old small shelters, and gave a greatly improved appearance to the whole. Several other minor improvements were made, the two most important being the surrounding of the baths with a wooden covering instead of the old canvas one, and the placing of duck-boards along the ground in front of the whole length of the dormitory.

The increased numbers threw much extra work on the staff, in fact, they were undoubtedly overworked, so that much credit is due to them for the efficient manner in which the Camp was conducted. Their difficulties were added to by the inadequacy of the hot water apparatus, and the fact that the kitchen and washing arrangements were barely sufficient for so many children.

In its present form Corley Camp has reached its limit. Any further extension must be by the complete reorganisation and enlargement of the whole.

In view of the excellence of the site and of the results obtained it is obvious that such extension is eminently desirable.

The wetness of last season seemed to have no ill effect on either the happiness or the health of the children. The average weekly gain in weight among the girls was 0.7 lbs., and among the boys 0.6 lbs. Outstanding cases were two girls; one of whom gained 23 lbs. in 25 weeks, and the other 22 lbs. in 20 weeks.

In the early part of the season two children and the nurse contracted chicken pox. As in 1923, a few of the children suffered from sore feet; otherwise no acute illness occurred among them until September, when two of them suffered from severe colds, presumably caught from visitors. During the latter part of the season a tentative attempt was made at treatment by sun-baths. It is hoped that in future more systematic use will be made of this method of treatment.”

*Centaur Road Open-Air School, 1924.*

Dr. Challis reports as follows :—

“ The children attending this school daily come from the six neighbouring schools. Forty candidates are selected yearly, for various reasons, either for definite physical defect or for generally poor stamina. Several children had a bad family health history, either tubercular or rheumatic; in one case two brothers had died from Phthisis, and three sisters had either Phthisis or Bone Tuberculosis. In other cases there was a history of severe growing pains (Rheumatism) prior to ill-health. Parents are now, in some cases, beginning to recognise the importance of so-called Growing Pains, which may lead to Rheumatic Heart lesions and Chorea. Other children were of poor physique, due to late hours and wrong feeding.

There is a definite need for the opening of similar open-air schools in other areas, as in a daily school the distances to be travelled have to be taken into consideration.

It is gratifying to note the increasing appreciation of this school on the part of parents, and their willingness to send their children. The suspicion that many of the children attending were consumptive is now being dissipated. The exaggerated idea that the children would “ catch colds ” is also passing.

The average attendance was better than in 1923. It fell to 86.8% after the summer holidays, owing to children leaving school, but rose to 94.4% in the end week of December. The lowest attendance was in November, 66.3%, but this was 10% lower than at any other time.

Occasionally it is difficult to get and keep in touch with a child's parents. This militates against the full benefit being obtained, and hinders the complete recording of the child's progress.

Even in cases where there has been no marked increase in rate of gain in weight, as a rule the child has shown improvement in muscular tone, vitality, colour and appetite.

The older children from 12 to 13 years always gain more weight than younger children of 9 or 10 years. This is to be anticipated at adolescence.

## DEFECTS IN CHILDREN ATTENDING.

	Boys.	Girls.
1. Debility and Malnutrition.—(causes): Septic Tonsils, Dyspepsia, Overcrowding, etc.	11	8
2. Chorea ... ..	1	3
3. Rheumatic Limb Pains ... ..	2	4
4. Bronchitis, Pulmonary Catarrh ... ..	2	2
5. Spinal Curvature with Debility ... ..	—	1
6. Suspected Tubercular Bronchial Glands ... ..	1	—
7. Anæmia and Malnutrition ... ..	2	3
8. Bronchiectasis .. ...	—	1
9. Lupus ... ..	—	1
10. General Glandular Enlargement ... ..	1	—

*Notes on progress.*

Chorea. No marked improvement except in one case, but all children steadier.

Bronchitis. Three cases did very well and attended regularly.

Spinal Curvature Improved and gained 9½ lbs.

Tubercular Bronchial Glands. Did well, lost cough, in good general health. Never well indoors.

Anæmia and Malnutrition. All put on weight and did very well, except one girl.

The following report is furnished by Miss Carter, the Head Mistress:—

“The classes re-opened on April 28th and continued until December 19th, 1924.

Forty-three children were enrolled during the session, and of these 15 girls and 20 boys attended for the whole time.

The attendance of the boys was good, but the continued irregularity (often for trivial reasons) of the girls prevented their deriving the maximum benefit from the treatment.

Rather more variation in the meals was made during the year. No difficulty was experienced in getting the children to take their food, and their appetites steadily improved.

The rest-hour after dinner was undoubtedly one of the most beneficial features of the treatment, and it is to be regretted that a more general attempt was not made by the parents to continue the mid-day rest at the week-end, and to enforce a reasonable bed-time hour; some of these delicate children remained up until nine and ten o'clock at night. The plea that children cannot sleep in the daylight did not apply to the mid-day rest here, as after about a fortnight's attendance they slept soundly.

The work was much below the average, and with few exceptions the children found it difficult to make any effort. This was due to the enforced periods of absence from school which most of the children had had, and to the mental apathy consequent on their ill-health.

Much of the work was of necessity of an individual character. Handwork, nature study (on Hearsall Common when the weather permitted), and special physical training occupied a fairly large propor-

tion of the time, and it was pleasing to note that in such subjects as reading and writing progress was made as the health of the children improved."

## 10. Physical Training.

Miss E. K. Brown, the Organiser of Physical Training, reports concerning her work as follows :—

"Physical education in elementary schools is gradually assuming its natural and logical position as an integral and intimate part of the scheme of education.

Education aims at the harmonious development of the child, and under the present artificial conditions of life, the branch dealing with physical education is a vital and necessary one in the attainment of such all-round development and efficiency.

The results in purely academic subjects are dependent largely upon the physical condition of the child, which may be improved in many particulars by the scientific use of physical education.

In most schools the time-table allows one period each day to be devoted to physical education. On three days of the week this takes the form of progressive physical exercises, suitable general activity movements and breathing exercises. On the remaining two days, organised games, swimming or dancing may be taken.

The lessons are taken in the open air whenever possible, and the children are encouraged to be suitably clothed, thereby ensuring the opportunity of free and full movements of the joints and muscles. Even in cold weather the physical education lesson is taken in the open air without danger of "taking cold." The alternation of stimulative and corrective exercises induces a brisk circulation of blood, and the regular occurrence of the lesson accustoms the body to the conditions.

In all the senior girls' classes the lesson is organised on the 'Team system,' which in some schools is also applied to the general curriculum.

In addition to the practical part of physical education, lessons are given regularly in personal hygiene.

**Folk Dancing.**—In all girls' and infants' departments, where conditions are favourable, this subject is taught.

In infants' departments particular attention is devoted to the development of rhythm in the child. The steps and figures of the dances and singing games are easy, and the child is able to concentrate on the appreciation and expression of the musical rhythm.

In girls' departments the folk and national dances are those usually taught. These dances, with their spirit of joy and healthy freedom, their lack of posturing and self-consciousness, are specially suitable for performance by young children.

Much valuable work is done by the Coventry branch of the Folk Dance Society. This body holds training classes for adults, arranges classes for children of school age, and is responsible for the Folk Dance section of the Musical Festival. Many Coventry schools enter teams for the festival, and the proficiency shown in the work indicates

the high standard to which the school dancing may be expected to attain.

**Organised Games.**—In Coventry elementary schools, with few exceptions, the organised games are played in the school playground. Some schools, conveniently situated with regard to recreation grounds and commons, are able to take advantage of the permission granted by the Parks Committee to use these open spaces for organised games for senior pupils.

These classes are, however, handicapped by the lack of games' apparatus, by the poor condition of the surface of the ground, by the uncut grass, and by the difficulty of marking the necessary courts and bases.

Under these adverse conditions the children play games which circumstances allow, rather than those which are suited to their age, skill, and powers of combination.

The games played in the school playground are necessarily restricted in character.

The class is divided into sections, and usually three games are in progress at one time, each under the immediate control of the section leader; while the teacher assumes general supervision and gives coaching where required.

The children, by means of this restricted work, acquire skill in handling apparatus, speed and accuracy in passing and catching, and also the habit of making sudden and short efforts. They miss, however, the additional training in sustained effort and skilful playing over long distances, acquired in field games.

**Net Ball.**—This game is played regularly in twenty-one girls' departments.

There are usually several teams in each school, the best of which represents the school in Inter-school League matches and in shield matches. There are four senior girls' departments which, owing to lack of accommodation and equipment, do not yet support a school net ball team. At the end of the net ball season a "knockout" competition is arranged for the shield presented by the Thomson Trust. The finalists last season were teams from Wheatley Street and Holbrook Lane Schools, the former winning the shield by 10 goals to 7.

The City Net Ball Team, composed of the best players from the schools, played two matches against the Wolverhampton Town team. The honours were equally divided, Coventry losing the away match, but winning the home event.

**Football.**—In twelve boys' departments Rugby football is played, and ten departments play Association football.

The games are practised during the organised games period, and a series of inter-school and inter-town matches are played. This season four boys have been selected to play for England in the Boys' International Match against Wales—two from Stoke Council School, one from Frederick Bird, and one from Folly Lane.

**Cricket.**—This game is played during the summer in nineteen boys' departments, the shield being won last year by Folly Lane School.

**Swimming.**—Facilities for instruction in swimming for elementary school children are varied and comprehensive.

**School Classes.**—During the summer months 18 boys' departments and 18 girls' departments participated in the instruction given at the Baths by the class teachers. The number of classes taught each week was 24 for boys and 20 for girls. The total of attendances during the season was 12,685 for boys and 9,511 for girls respectively.

A lump sum was paid by the Education Committee for the free admission of these classes to the Baths, the cost per head per attendance being 1.08 pence.

The instruction given was on up-to-date lines, the methods of the Amateur Swimming Association being followed, but some classes, especially those held in the late afternoon, were hampered by the presence of the general public.

**Demonstrations.**—Two demonstrations of correct swimming strokes were held during the season, and were appreciated by teachers, parents and children. The first was held during April, and was organised by the Baths Committee. The second was held during Education Week in October, and was organised by the Coventry Elementary Schools' Athletic Association.

**Swimming Club.**—The Three Spires Ladies' Swimming Club, the members of which are chiefly teachers and school children, continues to give its members the opportunity of learning to swim under expert tuition. Many members of the junior section are children who are unable, owing to restricted accommodation, to take advantage of the School Swimming instruction.

**Land Drill.**—The land drill for breast stroke is practised in the senior classes as part of the school scheme of physical education. In this way every senior scholar receives instruction which is most helpful when the attempt to swim is made.

**Winter Classes.**—During the winter, children who could already swim were admitted to the Baths at the reduced rate of one penny per head. The teachers volunteered to give their services as instructors, and the boys' class met on Thursdays, the girls' class on Mondays.

**Proficiency Certificates.**—These were awarded by the Baths and Parks Sub-Committee to children passing certain tests, and during the season 150 boys and 120 girls were successful. Details of the awards are as follows:—

1st Class Certificates won by	9	boys and	24	girls.
2nd    "                   "                   "	20	"    "    "	22	"
3rd    "                   "                   "	112	"    "    "	83	"

The highest number of certificates won was 27, by the boys of Stoke Council School, and the highest number won by a girls' department was 17, by South Street School.

**Gala.**—The schools' annual swimming gala organised by the Coventry Elementary Schools Athletic Association was as successful as in previous years. The winners of the Corporation Shield were Wheatley Street (Boys) and John Gulson (Girls).

**Team Race.**—The inter-town team race was again organised by the Birmingham Elementary Schools Athletic Association, and Coventry entered four boys and four girls. The placings were:—

Boys.	Girls.
1. Walsall.	1. Coventry.
2. Birmingham.	2. Walsall.
3. Coventry.	3. Birmingham.
4. Wolverhampton.	4. Wolverhampton.

**Medical Work.**—During the year co-operation of the physical education department with the school medical service has been maintained. The names of children who have had operative treatment for enlarged tonsils and adenoids are sent to me. Visits are made to the schools to give these children suitable breathing exercises and to keep them under observation.

Children with a tendency to deformity and those in whom special muscle exercises are likely to be beneficial receive individual attention during my school visit. Exercises for home practice are also taught. Some of the worst cases are visited at their homes.

**Evening Schools.**—Physical education forms part of the scheme of work of some sections of the Junior Technical Evening Schools which are held at Centaur Road, Frederick Bird, John Gulson and Wheatley Street Schools.

Of the six hours' instruction given to each pupil during the week, one hour is devoted to this subject, except in the Second Year Engineering Course. The attainments and physical capacity of the pupils are varied, the physically strong working with those whose day's work uses up most of their vitality.

The scheme of practical work attempted allots a large part of the time to the performance of light physical exercises, such as free standing exercises, breathing movements and general activity work. Those exercises promote the harmonious development of the body, and are performed without injurious effects to the average pupil.

In addition to this work, in John Gulson and Wheatley Street Centres, exercises are performed with the use of gymnastic apparatus. These are useful in increasing and intensifying the effects of the lighter exercises.

#### **Instruction for Teachers.**

**Classes.**—During the year two courses have been held for teachers of junior and senior pupils, and two courses for teachers of infants.

The practical work of the courses was performed by the teachers. The total number of hours of instruction was 42, and the number of teachers who attended the courses was 104.

The syllabus covered the matter and method of the physical education lesson in the schools, special effort being made to improve the executive ability of the teacher in connection with this lesson.

**Stool Ball.**—During the summer practice games of Stool Ball were arranged at Folly Lane, Spon Street and Wheatley Street Schools, and many teachers attended and played.

This game is a suitable one for girls. Some girls' departments

have purchased the necessary apparatus of two wickets and two bats made at the woodwork centres, and have commenced playing.

**Swimming.**—In order to unify the method of teaching breast and back strokes, a meeting of teachers was arranged, and the technique of the strokes was fully explained and demonstrated.

**Demonstration.**—A demonstration of physical work suitable for children aged 5 and 8 was given before Head Teachers of Infants and Junior departments. This was followed by a general discussion of the syllabus of work for these classes.

**Play Centres.**—The play centre held at Cheylesmore School under the auspices of the Educational Handwork Association has had as successful a season as in previous years. About 250 children have attended each evening, and have been assisted in their work and play by voluntary helpers of both sexes. Several boys and girls who had recently left school attended regularly, and with their help the work of the centre was facilitated.

During the past winter a centre has been opened at Broad Street School, and has attracted to it about 400 children each week.

**Girl Guides.**—In Coventry there are 31 companies of Girl Guides and 17 Brownie Packs, and of these, 8 Guide companies and 2 Brownie Packs are attached to elementary schools. Many of the officers in the movement are teachers, and many attend courses of training in guide work and routine. During the summer 13 companies camped in various parts of the country for a period of from 7 to 10 days.

The camps at Maxstoke, Stoneleigh, and Old Colwyn were held under canvas, while those at Tenby, Church Stretton, Conway, Malvern and Stratford-on-Avon were accommodated in buildings lent for the purpose.

The girls derive much benefit and enjoyment from the free and exhilarating life of the camp. Many more 'guiders' willing to take part in this work are required.

**Sports Day.**—The children's annual sports day, organised by the Coventry Elementary Schools Athletic Association, was held in June at the Angel Ground. The events were keenly contested, and Frederick Bird and Stoke Council gained equal points for the Boys' School Championship, while Centaur Road won the Girls' Championship.

During the afternoon demonstrations of Folk and Maypole dancing, breast stroke land drill, and school games were given by pupils from various schools. An interesting feature was the performance by about 60 boys from Red Lane School, under the direction of the class teacher, of a typical physical education lesson for boys of that age."

## 11. Provision of Meals.

A few cases of under-feeding, where neither parents nor teachers have applied for school meals, have been met with and reported.

The School Medical Officers have inspected the premises and arrangements during meal times.

The total number of meals supplied during the year was 2,368, all of which were supplied in the Municipal Restaurant.

The number receiving meals at any one time varied from 2 for the week ending 25th October, to 19 for the week ending January 5th.

The cost per meal is approximately sixpence.

## **12. School Baths.**

The special school for mental defectives is the only elementary school in Coventry provided with a bath.

## **13. Co-operation of Parents.**

In order to obtain, where possible, the presence of parents at the systematic examination, an invitation is sent out the previous day.

The results, as far as "entrants" and 8-year-old children are concerned, are very good, the attendances of parents being 83.5 per cent. and 68.4 per cent. respectively. The attendance of parents of the older scholars is not so good, but is satisfactory, the percentage for boys being 41.0, and girls 55.4.

In order that the parents' co-operation may be obtained with regard to any treatment required, the defects and the possible result of non-treatment are explained to them as simply and fully as possible.

**Parents' Percentage Attendance.**

	Number Examined	Attendances by Parents	Percentage Attendances
<b>Entrants :</b>			
Boys .. ..	969	808	83·4
Girls .. ..	1023	855	83·5
Totals ..	1992	1663	83·5
<b>Intermediate Age :</b>			
Boys .. ..	825	554	67·2
Girls .. ..	852	593	69·6
Totals ..	1677	1147	68·4
<b>Leavers :</b>			
Boys .. ..	1136	466	41·0
Girls .. ..	1055	585	55·4
Totals ..	2191	1051	48·0

**14. Co-operation of Teachers.**

It is always found that teachers are willing to facilitate the work of medical inspection as much as they can. Frequently the systematic inspection entails much inconvenience to them owing to the lack of special accommodation.

Most of the following-up is done by the School Nurses, but a list of defects found is always sent to the Head Teachers, who are asked to inspect the children thereon periodically, and thus save the Nurses a certain amount of time. Teachers frequently also interview parents, and take the opportunity of urging that the advice of the Medical Officer be taken.

Many special cases are seen at the Clinic as the result of teachers advising parents to bring their children.

**15. Co-operation of School Attendance Officers.**

There is close co-operation with this department. With regard to the systematic inspection the help of the Attendance Department is unnecessary, but a number of special cases are sent to the Clinic by the Attendance Officers. These are mostly cases of chronic illness, who are absent from school for long periods, and who should be under observation by the Medical Officers.

## 16. Co-operation of Voluntary Bodies.

Much useful work is done by the Charity Organisation Society in sending children to Convalescent Homes on the advice of the School Medical Officer. During the year 86 children have been sent either to the seaside or country for periods varying from one to six months.

The help of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children is occasionally asked and obtained.

No aid is asked from voluntary bodies in the work of following-up, as it has been found in past years that this work is done more satisfactorily by the School Nurses.

## 17. Blind, Deaf, Defective and Epileptic Children.

The following table shows the conditions which have given rise to partial blindness in the 16 cases shown in Table III., on page 157 :—

				Boys.	Girls.
High Myopia	...	...	...	4	6
Cataract	...	...	...	...	1
Corneal Opacities	...	...	...	...	3
Disease of Retina	...	...	...	2	...
				—	—
				6	10
				—	—

*Defective Children.*—In addition to the number of children who have a definite defect which can be named, there are a large number of children whom one can only classify as “delicate”—these are the cases from among whom most of the children sent to the open-air schools are chosen. During the year 599 children have been marked as such. These are all cases who would probably become normal if they could spend a long period at an open-air school. The large majority of them are marked in Table III. as being in attendance at school. This does not mean that they are regularly so; most of them spend several weeks in each term at home.

*Mental Defectives.*—The numbers of children in attendance at the Special School have been gradually declining for the last three or four years. It is difficult to see why this should be. Early in the year a circular was sent out to Head Teachers by the

Director of Education asking for names of children in whom there was considered to be any suspicion of mental defect. As a result of this, about 100 completed forms were received. Most of these children have now been examined (a lengthy proceeding), but only three or four were considered definitely mentally defective and certified as such.

The following table gives the after history, so far as it can be ascertained, of all the children who have passed through the Special School since its opening.

**Wheatley Street Special School.**

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
(1) Number of Children who have left the School since 1910 .. .. .	108	96	204
(2) Number who :—			
(a) Have since died .. .. .	4	7	11
(b) Are known to be incapable by reason of mental defect of undertaking employment	10	16	26
(c) Are in attendance at an Institution for further education :—			
(1) Deaf and Dumb School .. .. .	3	1	4
(2) Blind School .. .. .	..	..	..
(3) Private School .. .. .	1	3	4
(d) Are in any other Institution :—			
(1) Asylum .. .. .	3	3	6
(2) Workhouse .. .. .	4	5	9
(3) Epileptic Colony .. .. .	..	..	..
(4) Homes for Mental Defectives .. .. .	15	6	21
(3) Number who are employed in :—			
(a) Industrial or manual work .. .. .	31	6	37
(b) Agricultural or rural work .. .. .	2	1	3
(c) Domestic work .. .. .	..	21	21
(d) Commercial, professional .. .. .	..	..	..
(e) Casual work .. .. .	17	10	27
(4) Number untraced or left the City .. .. .	9	9	18
(5) Returned to Elementary Schools .. .. .	9	8	17

## 18. Nursery Schools.

There are no Nursery Schools in the City.

## 19. Secondary Schools.

Concerning these, Dr. Newton reports as follows :—

“Comparatively few defects were found among the scholars attending these schools. It will be seen from the table on page 162

that defective vision and teeth were the only defects found at all frequently. Fortunately, both these defects are usually easily remedied.

The following chart of comparative heights and weights of secondary and elementary school children of the same ages shows that physically the secondary school scholars have very much the advantage over the elementary school scholars. Since most of the former have attended elementary schools in their earlier days, it is probable that the gain in height and weight is to be attributed chiefly to the increased time given to outdoor exercises.

It will be noticed that the longer the scholars have been in attendance at a secondary school the more marked is the increase in height and weight."

# AVERAGE HEIGHTS

INCHES	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	INCHES	CENTI- METERS
BOYS														
AGE														
2 yrs													55.8	141.73
3.													56.1	143.00
4.													57.6	146.30
5.													58.6	147.57
6.													58.0	147.32
7.													60.6	149.86
GIRLS														
2.													56.3	143.00
3.													57.5	146.05
4.													58.1	147.57
5.													59.9	152.15
6.													59.0	149.86
7.													61.5	156.21

# AVERAGE WEIGHTS

LBS.	60	65	70	75	80	85	90	95	100	105	110	115	LBS.	KILO- GRAMS
BOYS														
AGE														
2 yrs													75.5	34.25
3.													77.6	36.20
4.													80.0	36.29
5.													88.8	40.28
6.													87.1	39.52
7.													95.6	43.36
GIRLS														
2.													76.0	34.47
3.													80.0	36.29
4.													82.8	37.56
5.													88.1	39.97
6.													85.0	38.56
7.													99.5	45.13

ELEMENTARY —————  
SECONDARY - - - - -



## 20. Continuation Schools.

These have been discontinued.

## 21. Employment of Children and Young Persons.

Mr. Turner, the Superintendent Attendance Officer, kindly furnishes the following report relating to the year ending December 31st, 1924 :—

“In accordance with the terms of the Employment of Children Bye-Laws, it is illegal to employ a child under the age of 12 years, while children between the ages of 12 and 14 years can be employed only after fulfilling certain conditions as to hours of employment and the nature of the occupation. Certain occupations, which are considered detrimental either to the child's health or morals, are prohibited. All children registered for employment have also to obtain a satisfactory medical report from the School Medical Officer.

### Children Employed in Occupations Notifiable under Bye-Laws.

At the end of 1923, the number of employed children registered in accordance with the Bye-Laws was ...	143
During the year 1924, the number of fresh registrations was ...	308
	<hr/> 451
The number of children who left employment or attained the age limit (14 years) was ...	188
	<hr/>
Number of employed children registered on 31st December, 1924 ...	263
	<hr/>

The majority of these children are engaged in the delivery of goods in connection with the wholesale and retail distributive trades.

In addition to the above, there is undoubtedly a large number of children, chiefly girls, employed in occupations which are not required to be notified in accordance with the Bye-Laws. Such cases do not come under the immediate jurisdiction of the Juvenile Employment Bureau; the hours and conditions of employment are, however, governed by regulations.

During the year 58 cases of employment in contravention of the Bye-Laws were reported. Action was taken in every case, the employer receiving either a written or personal warning. In very few cases has it been found necessary to send a second warning.

During the several Bank Holidays a large number of children are employed in various occupations in the Pleasure Fair. Such employment has, of course, to be in accordance with the provisions of the Bye-Laws; notwithstanding this, however, it is deplorable that it is permissible for children to be employed in such unhealthy and, in many cases, objectionable surroundings.

### **Street Trading.**

Under the Bye-Laws no boy under 15, and no girl under 16, is permitted to engage in street trading; a boy between 15 and 16 years must obtain a licence, issued by the Local Education Authority, for the purpose of street trading.

At the end of 1923 the number of boys registered in this way was 5. During 1924 7 new licences were issued, 1 was surrendered, and 7 boys attained the age of 16 years. Thus, at the end of 1924, only 3 boys were licensed for street trading. In each case the boy was a news-vendor.

The smallness of the number of boys licensed gives cause for satisfaction, and is undoubtedly due to the continued improvement in trade in the City. When applying for licences boys are urged to discontinue street trading if, or when, they are in full-time employment.

Warnings for offences under the Street Trading Regulations have been issued in 8 cases.

### **Licences to Children for Stage Performances.**

The Education Act, 1921, provides that no child shall take part in performances in places of public entertainment unless furnished with a licence issued in accordance with the Special Rules of the Board of Education. The licence is granted by the Local Education Authority in whose area the child lives, and is valid in England and Wales. No application has, however, been received during the year on behalf of a Coventry child.

It is also the duty of the Local Education Authority to see that the conditions of such licences are observed by licencees visiting the area. During the year five licensed children have visited the City. The conditions relating to hours, apartments, dressing rooms, school attendance, supervision and care were satisfactorily carried out.

In two cases applications were received for an extension of the hours of performance, which may be granted at the discretion of the Local Authority. On the recommendation of the Assistant School Medical Officer, however, an extension of 30 minutes in one case only was granted.

Further supervision was provided by visits to places of amusement. Fifteen such visits were made during the year, but no illegal cases were discovered."

### **Juvenile Labour Exchange and Bureau.**

The following particulars are taken from the Juvenile Employment Sub-Committee's Report for the year ending 31st July, 1924 :—

"The Report relates to two periods of administration, (a) from 1st August, 1923, to 31st March, 1924, when the Scheme jointly administered by the Ministry of Labour and the Local Education Authority came to an end, and (b) from 1st April, 1924, when the Local Education Authority assumed the entire responsibility for the administration of the Juvenile Employment Bureau and for payment of Juvenile Unemployment Insurance benefit.

The new Scheme is established in pursuance of the provisions of Section 107 of the Education Act, 1921, and Section 6 (1) of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1923.

#### **Scheme.**

Section 107 of the Education Act, 1921, empowers Local Education Authorities to make arrangements, subject to approval by the Board of Education, for giving to boys and girls under the age of eighteen, either directly or through their parents, information and advice with regard to the choice of suitable employment. This Section re-enacts the provisions of the Education (Choice of Employment) Act, 1910.

Section 6 (1) of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1923, empowers Local Education Authorities to undertake certain duties in connection with the administration of benefit claimed by persons under the age of eighteen. It is compulsory on the part of Local Education Authorities to include provision for the administration of this Section in their Schemes. The amount paid in benefit is refunded by the Ministry of Labour, and a grant is made towards the expenses of administration.

The objects of the Scheme are:—

- (a) To arrange that boys and girls under 18 years of age shall receive either directly or through their parents, information and advice with regard to the choice of suitable employment.
- (b) To study the state and conditions of employment both local and national, so far as these affect the prospects of boys and girls in their area.

In order to carry out the duties enumerated above the Juvenile Employment Committee shall—

- (a) As far as may be desirable arrange, in co-operation with the Head Teachers of day schools, for the holding of conferences with parents of children about to leave those schools.
- (b) Register and scrutinise all applications of boys and girls for employment and all notifications of vacancies received from employers.
- (c) Select applicants for suitable vacancies, and submit to employers the names of such applicants.
- (d) Make such reciprocal arrangements with the Ministry of Labour or with the neighbouring Local Education Authorities as may be necessary for dealing with boys and girls living or working in adjacent areas, and make use of the Labour Clearing arrangements of the Ministry of Labour.
- (e) Bring the facilities offered by the Authority's Juvenile Employment Bureau under the notice of employers in the Authority's area, and as far as possible maintain close relations with those employers.
- (f) Preserve for their own use the information furnished to them under the provisions of the Scheme together with such records as to the employment of individual boys and girls as may be found desirable.

- (g) Prepare surveys of the principal local occupations in which boys and girls are employed, and keep such surveys up to date.
- (h) Take every opportunity of encouraging boys and girls to continue their education after leaving the day school.

### **Juvenile Employment.**

Trade in the City during the twelve months was generally good and the supply of school leavers was quickly absorbed in employment.

So far as boys are concerned the Engineering and Allied Trades provide the main avenue of employment. With girls, nearly half the total number are employed in the Textile Industry, and approximately a third are absorbed by the Engineering, Motor, and Electrical Trades.

When trade is brisk in the Engineering Industry the demand for boys for machine operations is invariably greater than the supply. The efficiency of modern machinery has tended to reduce to a minimum the skill required of the operator. Whereas formerly it took several years to become an efficient machinist, a boy of 14 now-a-days can, after a few weeks' experience, turn out similar work by the aid of an automatic or partially automatic machine. Other branches of the industry apart from machine work are becoming more specialised. The tuition and experience formerly provided for the potential mechanic, fitter, etc., in the workshop are now seldom available, and some other means of training skilled operatives would appear to be necessary. It is in this direction that investigation might usefully be directed, and the industrial survey of juvenile employment now being prepared by the Education Committee should be helpful in this connection.

### **Co-operation with Schools.**

The procedure for co-operation between the Elementary Schools and the Bureau established by the Committee under the old Scheme has been continued.

During the three months before a child leaves the Elementary School a report card is received from the Head Teacher giving particulars of the child's attainments, ability and character, and information of any special aptitude or natural bent of the child. A medical report of the child's physical fitness extracted from the records of the School Medical Service is also given on the card. The information thus available is found extremely useful when advising as to the suitability or otherwise of a particular occupation.

Under Section 138 of the Education Act, 1921, children are required to remain at school until the end of the term during which they attain the age of 14. The number of school leavers for whom report cards were received is as follows :—

<i>Term ended.</i>		<i>Boys.</i>		<i>Girls.</i>		<i>Total.</i>
October, 1923	...	130	...	116	...	246
Christmas, 1923	...	200	...	202	...	402
Easter, 1924	...	311	...	302	...	613
July, 1924	...	353	...	320	...	673
		<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>
		994		940		1934
		<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>

As far as circumstances permit, as many children as possible are interviewed at school, prior to leaving, with reference to their future employment. Meetings are arranged at School to which the parents of the children are invited to discuss with the Officers of the Juvenile Bureau and the Head Teachers their child's future occupation. At this interview the parent and the child are furnished with the particulars of vacancies or prospects of openings in the occupations chosen or suggested. In many instances it has been possible at the meeting to "place" the boy or girl in the situation desired and one for which he or she appeared most fitted.

Information is also given to the parents and children of the opportunities available at the Evening Schools, Technical Institute, School of Art, etc., for obtaining instruction in subjects appertaining to the selected occupations.

During the year 23 meetings were held at various schools, at which 316 children and 114 parents were interviewed.

#### **Unemployment Insurance.**

In accordance with the Unemployment Insurance Acts, all juveniles between the ages of 16 and 18 years who are employed in insurable occupations shall be insured against unemployment.

The number of Unemployment Books issued to juveniles at the Bureau during the period from 1st April, 1924, to 31st July, 1924, was 1,035, 536 being to boys and 499 to girls.

These books are exchanged annually at the close of the Insurance Year (about the end of June), and form the basis upon which grant is paid by the Ministry of Labour towards the expenses of administration incurred by the Local Education Authority in carrying out the duties of the Scheme relating to Unemployment Insurance. The amount paid in benefit is reimbursed weekly. Forty-six juvenile claimants have drawn benefit during the four months ended 31st July, 1924, 26 of whom were boys and 20 girls. The period of unemployment for which benefit was paid was, in all cases, comparatively short.

#### **Co-operation with Employers.**

The Committee desire to acknowledge the increasing help and support which is being shown by employers. There are great possibilities in the usefulness of the Bureau which should materialise with the increased assistance and co-operation of all concerned with the employment of young persons. Many boys and girls of excellent capabilities, who deserve every opportunity of securing good situations, register at the Bureau, and if firms would make a practice of notifying

all classes of vacancies immediately the vacancies occur, instead of, as in many instances, applying to the Bureau as a last resource, the interests of both juveniles and employers would be better served."

## 22. Special Enquiries.

The Board of Education requested that during 1924 special note should be made of cases of enlargement of the Thyroid Gland, a condition known technically as Goitre, and popularly as "Derbyshire Neck," "Wen," &c.

The following table shows the number and character of the cases met with in the systematic examination. Cases seen at the inspection Clinic have not been included, as they are casual cases, with regard to whom no percentage of incidence could be calculated. No constantly associated conditions have been found.

### GOITRE CASES.

#### TOTAL CASES

	Number of Children examined systematically, 1924.	Number of cases of Goitre.	Percentage
Boys	3472	9	0.26
Girls	3502	61	1.74
Totals	6974	70	1.00

#### AGE INCIDENCE (12 years)

	Number examined aged 12.	Number of Cases.	Percent-age.	Size		
				Very Small	Small	Large
Boys	573	2	0.35	..	1	1
Girls	594	17	2.86	4	12	1
Totals	1167	19	1.63	4	13	2

## OTHER AGES

	Age			Size		
	6 yrs.	8-10 yrs.	13-16 yrs.	Very Small	Small	Large
Boys	1	1	5	2	4	1
Girls	0	2	42	13	12	19
Totals	1	3	47	15	16	20

**23. Miscellaneous.**

The number of scholarship candidates examined was 96.

Appended are the statistical tables asked for by the Board of Education.

I am, Mr. Mayor, Madame, and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. SNELL,  
School Medical Officer.

The Council House,  
Coventry.

May, 1925.

## APPENDIX.

## ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

Table I.—Return of Medical Inspections, Year ending  
December 31st, 1924.**A.**—ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

Number of Code Group Inspections.					
ENTRANTS	..	..	..	..	1992
INTERMEDIATES	..	..	..	..	1677
LEAVERS	..	..	..	..	2191
TOTAL					5960
Number of other Routine Inspections					326

**B.**—OTHER INSPECTIONS.

Number of Special Inspections	..	..	5121
Number of Re-inspections	..	..	4697
TOTAL			9818

Table II.

## A.—Return of Defects found by Medical Inspection in the Year ended 31st December, 1924.

DEFECT OR DISEASE.	CODE GROUPS.		SPECIALS.	
	Number referred for treatment.	Number requiring to be kept under observation but not referred for treatment.	Number referred for treatment.	Number requiring to be kept under observation but not referred for treatment.
Malnutrition .. .. .	..	..	14	1
Uncleanliness .. .. .	445	..	887	..
{ Ringworm—Scalp .. .. .	4	..	47	..
Body .. .. .	1	..	28	..
{ Scabies .. .. .	1	..	29	..
{ Impetigo .. .. .	19	..	333	..
{ Other Diseases (Non-Tuberoular)	8	..	131	2
{ Blepharitis .. .. .	16	..	61	..
{ Conjunctivitis .. .. .	1	..	12	..
{ Keratitis .. .. .	..	..	2	..
{ Corneal Opacities .. .. .	..	..	2	..
{ Defective Vision .. .. .	424	5	338	..
{ Squint .. .. .	48	..	62	..
{ Other Conditions .. .. .	1	2	29	..
{ Defective Hearing .. .. .	72	17	63	2
{ Otitis Media .. .. .	58	..	113	..
{ Other Ear Diseases .. .. .	210	..	641	..
{ Enlarged Tonsils only .. .. .	288	65	191	5
{ Adenoids only .. .. .	43	9	18	3
at    { Enlarged Tonsils & Adenoids .. .. .	44	10	114	1
{ Other Conditions .. .. .	96	1	52	4
arged Cervical Glands (Non-Tuberoulous)	10	12	48	1
Defective Speech .. .. .	11	..	10	..
—Dental Diseases .. .. .	625	..	398	..
t    { Heart Disease—	..	..	..	..
{ Organic .. .. .	6	9	10	4
la-    { Functional .. .. .	..	1	..	..
{ Anæmia .. .. .	2	1	38	..
s    { Bronchitis .. .. .	12	14	46	11
{ Other Non-Tuberculous Diseases	3	2	15	10
{ Pulmonary —	..	..	..	..
Definite .. .. .	..	..	4	..
Suspected .. .. .	..	..	..	4
{ Non-Pulmonary—	..	..	..	..
Glands .. .. .	1	..	20	1
Spine .. .. .	..	..	2	..
Hip .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Other Bones and Joints	..	..	1	..
Skin .. .. .	..	..	5	..
Other Forms .. .. .	..	..	..	..
us    { Epilepsy .. .. .	2	..	20	1
n    { Chorea .. .. .	2	1	44	1
{ Other Conditions .. .. .	2	..	4	2
{ Rickets .. .. .	1	1	..	..
{ Spinal Curvature .. .. .	83	..	2	..
{ Other Forms .. .. .	4	..	4	6
Defects and Diseases .. .. .	70	5	619	260

**B.—Number of Individual Children found at Routine Medical Inspection to require Treatment (excluding Uncleanliness and Dental Diseases).**

Group.	Number of Children.		Percentage of Children found to require Treatment.
	Inspected.	Found to require Treatment.	
CODE GROUPS :			
Entrants .. .. .	1992	373	18·7
Intermediates .. .. .	1677	383	22·8
Leavers .. .. .	2191	505	23·0
TOTAL ..	5860	1261	21·5
Other Routine Inspections .. ..	326	83	25·4

Table III.—Return of all Exceptional Children in the Area.

	Boys	Girls.	Total.
<b>Blind.</b>			
(i.) <i>Suitable for training in a School or Class for the totally blind.</i>			
Attending Certified Schools or Classes for the Blind ..	2	1	3
Attending Public Elementary Schools .. ..	—	—	—
At other Institutions .. ..	—	—	—
At no School or Institution .. ..	1	1	2
(ii.) <i>Suitable for training in a School or Class for the partially blind.</i>			
Attending Certified Schools or Classes for the Blind ..	—	—	—
Attending Public Elementary Schools .. ..	7	6	13
At other Institutions .. ..	—	—	—
At no School or Institution .. ..	1	2	3
<b>Deaf.</b>			
(i.) <i>Suitable for training in a School or Class for the totally deaf or deaf and dumb.</i>			
Attending Certified Schools or Classes for the Deaf ..	4	6	10
Attending Public Elementary Schools .. ..	—	—	—
At other Institutions .. ..	—	—	—
At no School or Institution .. ..	2	1	3
(ii.) <i>Suitable for training in a School or Class for the partially deaf.</i>			
Attending Certified Schools or Classes for the Deaf ..	—	—	—
Attending Public Elementary Schools .. ..	18	8	26
At other Institutions .. ..	—	—	—
At no School or Institution .. ..	—	—	—
<b>Mentally Defective.</b>			
<i>Feeble-minded.</i>			
Attending Certified Schools for Mentally Defective Children ..	31	25	56
Attending Public Elementary Schools .. ..	—	—	—
At other Institutions .. ..	—	—	—
At no School or Institution .. ..	—	1	1
<i>Notified to the Local Control Authority during the year.</i>			
Feeble-minded .. ..	4	4	8
Imbeciles .. ..	—	3	3
Idiots .. ..	—	1	1
<b>Epileptics.</b>			
<i>Suffering from severe epilepsy.</i>			
Attending Certified Special Schools for Epileptics ..	2	—	2
Institutions other than Certified Special Schools ..	—	—	—
Attending Public Elementary Schools .. ..	4	4	8
At no School or Institution .. ..	5	5	10
<i>Suffering from epilepsy which is not severe.</i>			
Attending Public Elementary Schools .. ..	15	12	27
At no School or Institution .. ..	—	—	—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
<b>Physically Defective.</b>			
<i>Infectious pulmonary and glandular tuberculosis.</i>			
At Sanatoria or Sanatorium Schools approved by the Ministry of Health or the Board .. .. .	7	8	15
At other Institutions .. .. .	—	—	—
At no School or Institution .. .. .	4	1	5
<i>Non-infectious but active pulmonary and glandular tuberculosis.</i>			
At Sanatoria or Sanatorium Schools approved by the Ministry of Health or the Board .. .. .	—	—	—
At Certified Residential Open-Air Schools .. .. .	—	—	—
At Certified Day Open-Air Schools .. .. .	—	—	—
At Public Elementary Schools .. .. .	—	—	—
At other Institutions .. .. .	—	—	—
At no School or Institution .. .. .	—	—	—
<i>Delicate Children.</i>			
At Certified Residential Open-Air Schools .. .. .	20	17	37
At Certified Day Open-Air Schools .. .. .	20	23	43
At Public Elementary Schools .. .. .	269	293	562
At other Institutions .. .. .	—	—	—
At no School or Institution .. .. .	9	8	17
<i>Active non-pulmonary tuberculosis.</i>			
At Sanatoria or Hospital Schools approved by the Ministry of Health or the Board .. .. .	—	—	—
At Public Elementary Schools .. .. .	—	—	—
At other Institutions .. .. .	—	—	—
At no School or Institution .. .. .	6	4	10
<i>Crippled Children.</i>			
At Certified Hospital Schools .. .. .	3	1	4
At Certified Residential Cripple Schools .. .. .	—	—	—
At Certified Day Cripple Schools .. .. .	—	—	—
At Public Elementary Schools .. .. .	43	29	72
At other Institutions .. .. .	—	—	—
At no School or Institution .. .. .	5	1	6

Table IV.—Return of Defects Treated during the Year ended 31st December, 1924.

## TREATMENT TABLE.

## GROUP I.—MINOR AILMENTS.

Disease or Defect.	Number of Defects treated, or under treatment during the year.		
	Under the Authority's Scheme	Otherwise.	Total.
Skin :—			
Ringworm—Scalp .. ..	51	..	51
Ringworm—Body .. ..	..	29	29
Scabies .. ..	8	21	29
Impetigo .. ..	277	..	277
Other Skin Diseases .. ..	..	..	..
Minor Eye Defects .. ..	54	..	54
Minor Ear Defects .. ..	315	..	315
Miscellaneous .. ..	17	..	17
Total .. ..	722	50	772

## GROUP II.—DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT.

Defect or Disease.	Number of Defects dealt with.			
	Under the Authority's Scheme	Submitted to refraction by private practitioner, or at hospital, apart from the Authority's Scheme	Otherwise	Total.
Errors of Refraction (including Squint) ..	654	..	..	654
Other Defect or Disease of the Eyes ..	46	..	..	46
Total ..	700	..	..	700

Total number of children for whom spectacles were prescribed :—

(a) Under the Authority's Scheme .. 630

(b) Otherwise .. .. —

Total number of children who obtained or received spectacles :—

(a) Under the Authority's Scheme .. 417 (20 provided by Education Committee).

(b) Otherwise .. .. —

Total cases referred for refraction 792.

## GROUP III.—TREATMENT OF DEFECTS OF NOSE AND THROAT.

NUMBER OF DEFECTS.				
Received operative Treatment.			Received other forms of Treatment.	Total number Treated.
Under the Authority's Scheme, in Clinic or Hospital	By Private Practitioner or Hospital, apart from the Authority's Scheme.	Total.		
209	26	235	12	247

## GROUP IV.—DENTAL DEFECTS.

## 1) Number of Children who were :—

(a) Inspected by the Dentist:	(b) Found to require treatment	5455
Routine Age Groups.	(including 745 specials)	
Aged 6	1616	
„ 7	1700	
„ 8	1764	(c) Actually treated .. .. 3461
„ 9	1657	(including 745 specials)
—	6737	
Specials .. ..	745	(d) Re-treated during the year as the result of periodical examination .. .. 691
Total .. ..	7482	

(2) Half days devoted to Inspection .. .. .	74
„ „ Treatment .. .. .	842
	916
(3) Attendances made by children for treatment .. ..	6093
(4) Fillings, Permanent Teeth .. .. .	3561
„ Temporary Teeth .. .. .	450
	4011
(5) Extractions, Permanent Teeth .. .. .	346
„ Temporary Teeth .. .. .	6954
	7300
(6) Administrations of general anæsthetics for extractions ..	24
(7) Other operations, Permanent Teeth .. .. .	277
„ „ Temporary Teeth .. .. .	194
	471

## GROUP V.—UNCLEANLINESS AND VERMINOUS CONDITIONS.

(i.) Average number of visits per school made during the year by the School Nurses .. .. .	9
(ii.) Total number of examinations of children in the Schools by School Nurses .. .. .	28764
(iii.) Number of individual children found unclean .. ..	2256
(iv.) Number of children cleansed under arrangements made by the Local Education Authority .. .. .	151
(v.) Number of cases in which legal proceedings were taken :—	
(a) Under the Education Act, 1921 .. ..	1
(b) Under School Attendance Byelaws .. ..	Nil

## SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

Table I.—Return of Medical Inspections, Year ending  
31st December, 1924.

## A.—ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTION.

Age .. ..	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Total
Boys .. ..	2	28	41	80	70	72	73	2	368
Girls .. ..	..	4	40	106	92	75	90	13	420
Totals .. ..	2	32	81	186	162	147	163	15	788

## B.—OTHER INSPECTIONS

	Number of Special Inspections.	Re-Examinations (i.e., No. of Children Re-examined).
Boys .. ..	..	35
Girls .. ..	..	44
Totals .. ..	..	79

Table II.—Return of Defects found by Medical Inspection for the Year ended 31st December, 1924.

DEFECT OR DISEASE.	CODE GROUPS.		SPECIALS.	
	Number referred for treatment.	Number requiring to be kept under observation but not referred for treatment.	Number referred for treatment.	Number requiring to be kept under observation but not referred for treatment.
Malnutrition .. ..	..	..	..	..
Uncleanliness .. ..	..	..	..	..
Skin	Ringworm—Scalp ..	..	..	..
	Body ..	..	..	..
	Scabies .. ..	..	..	..
	Impetigo .. ..	..	..	..
	Other Diseases (Non-Tubercular) ..	1	..	..
Eye	Blepharitis .. ..	..	..	..
	Conjunctivitis .. ..	..	..	..
	Keratitis .. ..	..	..	..
	Corneal Opacities ..	..	..	..
	Defective Vision ..	59	..	..
Ear	Squint .. ..	1	..	..
	Other Conditions ..	1	..	..
	Defective Hearing ..	3	..	..
	Otitis Media .. ..	3	..	..
	Other Ear Diseases ..	22	..	..
Nose and Throat	Enlarged Tonsils only ..	18	2	..
	Adenoids only .. ..	1	..	..
	Enlarged Tonsils & Adenoids ..	..	..	..
	Other Conditions .. ..	6	2	..
Enlarged Cervical Glands (Non-Tuberculous) .. ..				
Defective Speech .. ..	..	..	..	..
Teeth—Dental Diseases .. ..	74	..	..	..
Heart and Circulation	Heart Disease—Organic .. ..	..	..	..
	Functional .. ..	..	..	..
	Anæmia .. ..	..	..	..
Lungs	Bronchitis .. ..	1	..	..
	Other Non-Tuberculous Diseases ..	..	..	..
Tuberculosis	Pulmonary—Definite .. ..	..	..	..
	Suspected .. ..	..	..	..
	Non-Pulmonary—Glands .. ..	..	..	..
	Spine .. ..	..	..	..
	Hip .. ..	..	..	..
	Other Bones and Joints ..	..	..	..
	Skin .. ..	..	..	..
	Other Forms .. ..	..	..	..
Nervous System	Epilepsy .. ..	..	..	..
	Chorea .. ..	..	..	..
	Other Conditions .. ..	..	..	..
Deformities	Rickets .. ..	..	..	..
	Spinal Curvature .. ..	13	..	..
Other Defects and Diseases ..	Other Forms .. ..	10	..	..
	.. ..	30	..	..

Routine Medical Inspection.—Total number of children found to require treatment, 129  
Percentage of children requiring treatment, 16·4.

**Table IV.—Return of Defects treated during the Year ending  
31st December, 1924.**

**GROUP I.—MINOR AILMENTS.**

NIL.

**GROUP II.—DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT.**

Defect or Disease.	Number of Defects dealt with.			
	Under the Authority's Scheme.	Submitted to refraction by private prac- titioner or at hospital, apart from the Authority's Scheme.	Otherwise.	Total.
Errors of Refraction (including Squint) ..	32	..	..	32
Other Defects or Diseases of the Eyes	1	..	..	1
Total ..	33	..	..	33

Total number of children for whom spectacles were prescribed :—

(a) Under the Authority's Scheme .. .. 32  
(b) Otherwise .. .. ..

Total number of children who obtained or received spectacles :—

(a) Under the Authority's Scheme .. .. 32  
(b) Otherwise .. .. ..

Total cases referred for refraction .. .. 36

## GROUP III.—TREATMENT OF DEFECTS OF NOSE AND THROAT.

NUMBER OF DEFECTS.				
Received Operative Treatment.			Received other forms of Treatment.	Total number Treated.
Under the Authority's Scheme in Clinic or Hospital.	By Private Practitioner or Hospital, apart from the Authority's Scheme.	Total.		
..	..		..	..

## GROUP IV.—DENTAL DEFECTS.

(1) Number of children who were :—

(a) Inspected by the Dentist:	(b) Found to require treatment	20
	(Including specials.)	
Routine Age Groups Nil.	(c) Actually treated	.. .. 20
Specials .. .. 20	(d) Re-treated	.. .. Nil.
(2) Half-days devoted to Inspection	.. .. ..	Nil.
„ „ Treatment (approximately)	.. ..	4
		— 4
(3) Attendances made by children for treatment	.. ..	152
(4) Fillings, Permanent Teeth	.. .. ..	120
„ Temporary Teeth	.. .. ..	Nil.
		— 120
(5) Extractions, Permanent Teeth	.. .. ..	30
„ Temporary Teeth	.. .. ..	6
		— 36
(6) Administrations of general anæsthetics for extractions	.. ..	1
(7) Other operations, Permanent Teeth	.. .. ..	37
„ „ Temporary Teeth	.. .. ..	14
		— 51

## GROUP V.—UNCLEANLINESS AND VERMINOUS CONDITIONS.

(i.) Average number of visits per School made during the year by the School Nurses	.. .. ..	1
(ii.) Total number of examinations of children in the Schools by School Nurses	.. .. ..	1239
(iii.) Number of individual children found unclean	.. ..	Nil.
(iv.) Number of children cleansed under arrangements made by the Local Education Authority	.. .. ..	Nil.
(v.) Number of cases in which legal proceedings were taken:—		
(a) Under the Education Act, 1921	.. ..	Nil.
(b) Under School Attendance Byelaws	.. ..	Nil.

# INDEX.

A	PAGE
toir, Public ... ..	49
„ „ &c., Sub Com- mittee ... ..	5
s, Local and Adoptive in Force ... ..	96
and Sex Distribution of Children Medically In- spected ... ..	154, 161
ivated Sludge (Sewage Treatment Scheme) ... ..	35
<b>B</b>	
acteriological Diagnosis of Infectious Disease ... ..	58
kehouses ... ..	50
ths ... ..	21
, Notification of, Act ... ..	89
nd, Deaf, Defective and Epileptic Children ... ..	144, 157
nd Persons Act, 1920 ... ..	99
ildings Completed, Table of ard of Education :—	104
Table I. ... ..	154, 161
Table II. ... ..	155, 162
Table III. ... ..	157
Table IV. ... ..	159, 163
elaws ... ..	96
<b>C</b>	
nal Boats ... ..	39
ncer ... ..	28-30
ntaur Road Open-Air Class	135
rebo-Spinal Meningitis ... ..	58
arts :—	
Birth & Death Rates facing	22
Cancer Mortality ... ..	28

Charts :—	PAGE
Comparison of Deaths from principal causes facing	23
Death Rate from Pulmonary Tuberculosis ... facing	70
Heights and Weights ... ..	146
Infantile Mortality „	26
Meteorological and Death Rates ... facing	10
City and Pinley Isolation Hospitals ... ..	93
Chemical and Bacteriological Work ... ..	96
Chicken Pox ... ..	57
Cleansing of Verminous Persons	63
Closet Accommodation ... ..	35
Committees 3, 4, 5 ; Education	116
Common Lodging Houses ... ..	43
Consumption ... ..	64
Continuation Schools ... ..	147
Co-operation :—	
Parents, Teachers, School Attendance Officers, Volun- tary Bodies ... ..	142, 143, 144
Corley Camp ... ..	132
Cowsheds... ..	48
Crippling Defects ... ..	124, 157
Coventry and Warwickshire Hospital (Representatives on General Committee)... ..	4
<b>D</b>	
Deaf Children ... ..	157
Deaths 22 : Infant Deaths	25
Defects found at Medical Inspection ... ..	128
Defects, Treatment of ... ..	155, 162

# INDEX—continued.

	PAGE
<i>Dental Defects</i> ...	123, 160, 164
<i>Dental Treatment</i> ...	124
Dental Treatment (M. & C.W.)	88
Diabetes ...	31
Diarrhœa, Epidemic	91
Diphtheria ...	56
Diseases of Animals Acts, etc.	101
"    "    " Sub-Committee ...	5
Disinfecting and Ambulance Station ...	95
Drainage and Sewerage ...	35
Dried Milk ...	88

## E.

<i>Ear Disease and Hearing</i> ...	122, 157
<i>Employment of Children and Young Persons</i> ...	147
Encephalitis Lethargica ...	57
<i>Epileptic Children</i> ...	144
Erysipelas ...	54
<i>Exceptional Children, Return of all</i> ...	157
<i>External Eye Disease</i> ...	122
Extended Schedule of Ages and Causes of Death ...	107

## F.

Factory and Workshop Act, 1901 ...	43
Fertilizers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1906 ...	101
Fish Frying—see Offensive Trades ...	
<i>Following up</i> ...	130
<b>Food</b> ...	47
Foot and Mouth Disease ...	101

## G.

<i>General Observations, Medical Inspection</i> ...	117
General Statistics ...	6
<i>Goitre</i> ...	152

## H.

Health Visitor, Report of Superintendent ...	
Health Visitors, Summary of Work of ...	
<i>Home Visits</i> ...	
Homework ...	
Hospital Sub-Committee ...	
Hospital Accommodation for Infectious Diseases ...	
Hospitals Available ...	
<b>Housing</b> ...	
Houses Let in Lodgings ...	
Housing, Town Planning, etc. Act, 1909 ...	103,
Housing, Town Planning, etc. 1919... ...	

## I.

Infant Consultation Centre ...	
Infantile Mortality ...	
<b>Infectious Disease, Prevalence and Control over</b>	
Infectious Disease (Notifications) ...	
Infectious Disease in Wards of City ...	
Infectious Diseases (Weekly Return to M. of H.) ...	
Infectious Diseases (Death Rate from) ...	
<i>Infectious Disease (Schools)</i>	
Influenza ...	
Inspector's Work, Summary of	
Inspector's Work, Miscellaneous	
Inquests ...	
Introduction ...	

## J.

<i>Juvenile Exchange and Employment</i> ...	
---	--

# INDEX—continued.

M.			PAGE		
Magisterial Proceedings ...	...	...	40		
Marriages ...	...	...	21		
Maternity and Child Welfare			85		
Maternity Beds ...	...	...	89		
Mean Temperature (33 years)			11		
Measles ...	...	...	91		
Mental ...	...	...	49		
Medical Inspection ...	...	...	118		
Medical Inspection, Findings					
Medical ...	...	...	119		
Medical Relief ...	...	...	32		
Medical Treatment ...	...	...	131		
Memorial Sanatorium ...	...	...	79		
Mentally Defective Children			144, 157		
Mental Deficiency Act, 1913...			97		
Mental Deficiency Committee			5		
Metorology ...	...	...	10-15		
Married Women's Act ...	...	...	89		
Meatshops ...	...	...	48		
Milk and Cream (Public Health)					
Regulations, 1912-17 ...	...	...	49		
Milk and Dairies (Amendment)					
Act, 1922 ...	...	...	48		
Milk Supply ...	...	...	47		
Morbid Ailments ...	...	...	120, 159		
Ministry of Health—Tables:—					
Table I. ...	...	...	18		
Table II. ...	...	...	54		
Table III. ...	...	...	23		
Table IV. ...	...	...	25		
Miscellaneous (Medical In-					
spection) ...	...	...	153		
Municipal, Public ...	...	...	96		
Municipal Common Lodging					
House ...	...	...	43		
Municipal Lodging House					
Sub-Committee ...	...	...	5		
N					
Natural and Social Conditions			10		
North Warwickshire Water ...			34		
Nursery Schools ...	...	...	145		
Nursing Arrangements ...	...	...	102		
Nutrition ...	...	...	126		
O					
Offensive Trades ...	...	...	47		
Offensive Trades Sub-Com-					
mittee ...	...	...	5		
Open-air Education ...	...	...	131		
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	...	...	91		
Other Services ...	...	...	97		
Other Foods ...	...	...	50		
Outworkers ...	...	...	45		
Overcrowding ...	...	...	38		
P					
Pauper Sickness ...	...	...	32		
Physical Features of City ...	...	...	10		
Physically Defective Children			158		
Physical Training ...	...	...	137		
Plans Approved, Table of ...	...	...	104		
Polio-Encephalitis, Acute ...	...	...	58		
Poliomyelitis, Acute ...	...	...	58		
Population ...	...	...	10		
Poor Law Relief ...	...	...	32		
Pneumonia ...	...	...	58		
Premises and Occupations					
Controlled by Bye-laws					
and Regulations ...	...	...	43		
Provision of Meals ...	...	...	141		
Public Health Committee ...	...	...	3		
Puerperal Fever ...	...	...	91		
R					
Rainfall ...	...	...	12-14		
Rats and Mice Destruction					
Act, 1919 ...	...	...	101		
Rateable Value ...	...	...	6		
References to other Depart-					
ments ...	...	...	40		
Regulations (Local) ...	...	...	96		

# INDEX—continued.

	PAGE
<i>Ringworm</i> ... ..	120
<i>Rivers and Streams</i> ... ..	35

## S

<i>Sale of Foods and Drugs Act, 1875-1907</i> ... ..	51
<i>Sale of Food Orders, 1921</i> ... ..	52
<b>Sanitary Administration</b> ... ..	<b>92</b>
<b>Sanitary Circumstances</b> ... ..	<b>33</b>
<i>Sanitary Inspection of District</i> ... ..	36
<i>Scarlet Fever</i> ... ..	56
<i>Scavenging</i> ... ..	36
<i>Schools (Intimations of Infectious Disease)</i> ... ..	61
<i>School Baths</i> ... ..	12
<i>School Hygiene</i> ... ..	118
<i>Secondary Schools</i> ... ..	145, 161
<i>Shustoke Water</i> ... ..	34
<i>Slaughterhouses</i> ... ..	50
<i>Small Pox</i> ... ..	59
<i>Smoke Abatement</i> ... ..	47
<i>Social Conditions...</i> ... ..	16
<i>Special Enquiries (Medical Inspection)</i> ... ..	152
<i>Special School (see Wheatley Street)</i> ... ..	
<i>Spon End Tank (Water)</i> ... ..	35
<i>Spon End Water</i> ... ..	34
<i>Staff, Public Health</i> ... ..	2-3
<i>Staff, Medical Inspection Department</i> ... ..	116
<i>Still Births</i> ... ..	91
<i>Summary of Children Medically Inspected</i> ... ..	154, 161
<i>Sunshine Table</i> ... ..	11

## T.

<i>Theatres, Music Halls, etc., Sanitary Conditions of</i> ... ..	101
<i>Title</i> ... ..	1
<i>Tonsils and Adenoids</i> ... ..	121, 160

<i>Tuberculosis</i> ... ..	6
<i>Tuberculosis, After Care</i> ... ..	7
<i>Tuberculosis (Summary of Notifications of)</i> ... ..	6
<i>Tuberculosis (Schools)</i> ... ..	121, 13
<i>Tuberculosis Officer's Report</i> ... ..	7
<i>Typhoid Fever</i> ... ..	5

## U.

<i>Uncertified Deaths</i> ... ..	
<i>Unsound Food</i> ... ..	
<i>Uncleanliness, Body and Head</i> ... ..	119, 1.
<i>Unfit Houses Sub-Committee</i> ... ..	

## V.

<i>Vaccination</i> ... ..	
<i>" Schools</i> ... ..	1
<i>Venereal Diseases</i> ... ..	
<i>Verminous Conditions of Head</i> ... ..	1
<i>Vision</i> ... ..	122, 1
<i>Visual Defects, Treatment of</i> ... ..	1
<i>Vital Statistics</i> ... ..	
<i>Vital Statistics, Summary of...</i> ... ..	
<i>" (Wards)</i> ... ..	
<i>" (City)</i> ... ..	

## W.

<i>Warwickshire and Coventry Joint Tuberculosis Committee (Representatives on)</i> ... ..	
<i>Water Supply</i> ... ..	
<i>Water Supply, Results of Analyses</i> ... ..	3-
<i>Wheatley Street Special School (Report)</i> ... ..	
<i>Whitley Water</i> ... ..	
<i>Whooping Cough</i> ... ..	
<i>Wind Rose</i> ... ..	
<i>Workshops</i> ... ..	

# CITY OF COVENTRY.

## DISTRIBUTION OF CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

### 1925.

- SCARLET FEVER.
- \* DIPHTHERIA.
- TYPHOID FEVER.
- \* SMALL POX.
- ENCEPHALITIS LETHARGICA.



